

214067

JPRS 80947

1 June 1982

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1677

19980902 054

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

14
121
A/C

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

JPRS 80947

1 June 1982

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1677

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

1 June 1982

USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1677

CONTENTS

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

- U.S. Basing of Intermediate-Range Missiles in Europe Discussed
(D. Volkogonov; SOVETSKIY VOIN, Mar 82)..... 1

MILITARY SCIENCE, THEORY, STRATEGY

- Commander of Groups of Soviet Forces in Germany Discusses
Tactical Training
(M. Zaytsev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 16 Mar 82)..... 6

- Naval Forces: Submarine Tactical Training
(A. Pavlov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 2 Feb 82)..... 11

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

- Ustinov Speech in Suchi Reported
(KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 17 Apr 82)..... 15

ARMED FORCES

- Nationalities in Armed Forces Viewed in Editorial
(Editorial; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 25 Apr 82)..... 19

- Yepishev Addresses Socialist Competition Forum
(KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 7 Apr 82)..... 22

- Tax Regulations for Servicemen Explained
(SOVETSKIY VOIN, Dec 81)..... 25

- Book Chronicles CPSU Leadership of Armed Forces
(Val. Goltsev; IZVESTIYA, 24 Apr 82)..... 28

Warrant Officers' Training and Functions (I. Shkadov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 6 Jan 82).....	31
Adm Shashkov on Physical Training (N. Shashkov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 15 Jan 82).....	36
December Mail Bag Reviewed (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 3 Jan 82).....	40
Editorial on Health Care (Editorial; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 27 Dec 81).....	42
Military Health, Recreation Facilities Described (Yu. Krivushchenko; ARKHITEKTURA SSSR, Feb 82).....	45
GROUND FORCES	
Infantry Exercise Viewed by MSU Moskalenko (V. Shchekotov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 15 Apr 82).....	64
Review of 120 mm and 160 mm Mortars (V. Knyaz'kov; VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, Jun 81).....	65
AIR DEFENSE FORCES	
Koldunov Addresses Air Defense Military Council (V. Panimasov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 15 Apr 82).....	71
NAVAL FORCES	
Pacific Fleet Commander, Adm V. Sidorov, on Fleet Anniversary (V. Sidorov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 21 Apr 82).....	72
CIVIL DEFENSE	
Civil Defense Training and Related Activities (VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, Jun 81).....	75
Training Center at Voronezh Described, by A. Rudenko Voronezh Training Center Experience, by St. Perminov Civil Defense Training in the Azerbaydzhan SSR, by A. Lyatifov Decontamination Measures, by V. Il'in	
Briefs Civil Defense Exercise	87

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

USSR DOSAAF Plenum Held 13 April (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 15 Apr 82).....	88
CC DOSAAF on More Effective Competition (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 4 Oct 81).....	89
CC DOSAAF on Leadership of Primary Organizations (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 21 Oct 81).....	92
DOSAAF Training and Related Activities in Uzbek SSR (A. Shendrik; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 28 Oct 81).....	95
DOSAAF: Training and Related Activities (Various sources, various dates).....	99
Plenum of Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee, by L. Blagodar' Problems in Dzhambay Automotive School, by E. Avanesov Mosyaykin on Growth of DOSAAF, by V. Mosyaykin Conference on Military Sports Reported Predraft Training in Technical-Sports Club, by Yu. Il'yashenko At Ul'yanovsk Maritime School, by F. Nikiforov In Turkmen SSR, by D. Shakhmardanov	

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

U.S. BASING OF INTERMEDIATE-RANGE MISSILES IN EUROPE DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 5, Mar 82 (signed to press 15 Feb 82) pp 46-47

[Article by Lt Gen D. Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical sciences, professor:
"The Pentagon: A Strategy of Recklessness"]

[Text] With the coming to power of the Reagan administration more than a year ago, the turn in American foreign policy from detente to confrontation has been finally made official. This policy is now determined by the most reactionary and militant representatives of U. S. imperialist circles. They got the intention to halt the inexorable forward course of history by force, recapture lost positions, and confirm American supremacy by any means, including military, on a global scale.

The U. S. Department of Defense--the Pentagon-- has now begun to personify the epicenter of militaristic aggressive plans and, in essence, has been transformed into a synonym for contemporary war. And its priests who occupy the five-cornered building on the bank of the Potomac River are possessed by an exceptionally dangerous idea: To frighten the peoples of the capitalist countries by the so-called "Soviet military threat" and force them to make newer and newer sacrifices on the monstrous altar of the arms race and, on that basis, to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies.

Today, in this global militaristic preparation the United States allocated a special place to Western Europe--one of the most important centers of world civilization. In the strategic plans of the militarists of the Pentagon, the extremely unenviable role of nuclear hostage of the United States has been prepared for the NATO countries on the European continent.

What are the facts and arguments which confirm this thought? We will mention only some of them. In December 1979 in Brussels, voting at a session of the NATO Council for new American medium range nuclear missiles, the European partners of the United States gradually began to discover that the ruling circles of this country are interested only in that part of the NATO decision which is connected with the use of European territory for the installation of American missiles. As regards talks on curtailing nuclear weapons in Europe, Washington political figures immediately regarded this idea with accentuated skepticism.

We recall that in accordance with the decision adopted in Brussels, the United States plans to deploy 108 Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and 464 land-based cruise missiles

on the territory of several West European countries. These missiles, equipped with nuclear warheads and possessing a considerable radius of action, are capable of launching strikes on objectives in the Soviet Union.

Why did the American strategists need new missiles in Western Europe? For earlier, they repeatedly acknowledged publicly that rough parity in nuclear missiles exists between the USSR and the United States, including Europe. As recently as in 1980, the London Institute of Strategic Studies reported in its announcements (as a rule with a slant in favor of the Atlantic Pact): "In Europe the Soviets and NATO possess approximately the same power." But the entire matter is that the present American administration headed by President Reagan has again decided to be guided by the bankrupt concept of "world leadership" and the "United States' leading role in the world" and, bluntly speaking, counted on the attainment of unilateral military superiority over the USSR as a whole and Europe in particular.

It is well known that this was again demonstrated convincingly by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his answers to the editors of the West German journal DER SPIEGEL as well as in talks during his visit to the FRG to the effect that both the USSR and NATO possess approximately the same correlation of nuclear forces in Europe. NATO has 986 carriers of nuclear weapons here (including missiles and bombers), and the Soviet Union--975 similar units. In other words approximate equality or, as is sometimes said, parity exists today in the nuclear missile potential of the two opposing sides.

However, President Reagan, intentionally distorting the truth in his widely advertised speech in November 1981 at the National Press Club in the United States, declared that the "USSR has overwhelming superiority in nuclear missiles over NATO in Europe which is expressed by a ratio of 6:1." In presenting these fantastic data, he absolutely arbitrarily excluded from the NATO arsenal all American forward based airplanes (carriers of nuclear weapons) as well as about 300 missiles and bombers of Great Britain and France. According to his logic, which bluntly distorts facts, NATO allegedly is simply disarmed in Europe.

However, such statements, even if they belong to the most highly placed figures of the United States, are intended for simpletons or completely misinformed people. An approximate balance of nuclear missile forces exists in Europe. By the way, even one or two years ago this was declared by many leaders of West European countries who, evidently under United States pressure, today prefer to express different opinions. However, parity could not be disrupted by the appearance of "new" opinions.

Imagine what would have happened if the NATO members would have "added" almost 600 additional missiles to the thousands of carriers of nuclear weapons which are already present. NATO would have received an almost one and one half-fold superiority over the USSR in carriers. If we consider that the Atlantic Pact members in Europe possess some advantage in the number of nuclear warheads already, it is not difficult to imagine how imposing the superiority of the United States and its allies would be in Europe.

It should also be kept in mind that all the American missiles which the NATO members are preparing to emplace in Western Europe are strategic weapons in relation to the Soviet Union. Therefore, in the case of the "armament augmentation" in this manner parity in nuclear weapons would be disrupted in favor of NATO and the United States

not only on the continent, but on the whole. Really, is there in such a policy even a fraction of realism belonging to those across the ocean who, trying to lard Europe with nuclear weapons, explain this "exclusively by a concern for peace?" The Pharisaism of such statements is obvious to any unprejudiced person.

Advocates of militaristic preparations try to assert that, they say, the medium range missiles which the Americans intend to emplace in densely populated Western Europe are an insignificant fraction of what the United States has in its strategic arsenal. Well, then, can they influence the overall correlation of forces? Yes, this is only an insignificant part. And nevertheless, a special role is allotted to them in the various "models" of nuclear war being created in the Pentagon.

"The main intention of the United States, which is attaining the emplacement of its medium range nuclear missiles in a number of NATO European countries," it says in the book "Otkuda iskhodit ugroza miru" [Whence Occurs the Threat to Peace] which was recently published by the Military Publishing House of the USSR Ministry of Defense, "is by no means concern for the security of Europe, but the striving to reduce the force of a responsive strike against the territory of the United States in case of an attack against the USSR." And it is right here that the Pentagon planners revealed the temptation to attempt to limit the war to Europe alone. The United States is allotting to it primarily the role of launching site, springboard for aggression, and the role of hostage. Washington prefers not to state publicly what will happen to Europe in case of nuclear war. It should be clear to all: the Pentagon strategists are placing and pushing their bloc partners onto the extremely dangerous path of recklessness.

In responding to a question of a PRAVDA correspondent on 22 October, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said absolutely clearly, precisely, and firmly: whatever might the aggressor may possess and whatever the method he may select to unleash nuclear war, he will not attain his goals. Inevitable retribution will follow.

However, as is clear from press reports and other mass media, President Reagan, the United States Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, and Secretary of State A. Haig have not retracted their statements about the permissibility of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe and the possibility of winning it. Moreover, in trying to muffle somehow the explosion of indignation of millions of Europeans against atomic cannibalism, the Washington politicians find nothing better to justify the "possibility" of such a war. They have no honest arguments to justify their militaristic course, only the big lie. The notorious Pharisaic legend about the "Soviet military threat" is just such a big lie.

It is well known that the myth of the "Soviet military threat" is used by imperialism for the ideological justification of the arms race, the material preparation of a new war, the change in the correlation of military forces in its favor, and for the accomplishment of its aggressive, hegemonistic plans. The American sociologist, D. Donovan, frankly admits: "The Soviet threat is the most convenient and permanent enemy. If there had not been such a 'threat,' the military would simply have invented it." Using the worst insidious prescription of psychological warfare, the American hawks are poisoning the consciousness of their readers, viewers, and listeners daily and hourly with the thought that the "Soviet threat" allegedly is reality rather than a myth. Frightening people who are unsophisticated in politics,

they juggle with facts, falsify events, and have recourse to the the most blatant lie. A well thought-out, calculating game with the feelings of the petty and middle bourgeoisie and men in the street who, because of their class character and being misinformed, are not ready to acknowledge as correct the thesis of the equal security of the states of the two systems, is being played. The expediency of the conduct of nuclear war, its "legality" and, perhaps, its inevitability, as we see, is being justified on a wave of anti-Sovietism.

Nor should anyone be misled by the so-called "zero option" proposed by the American president. Washington is inserting in this concept an "option" which is not connected with an actual "zero"--the complete absence of nuclear armaments on our continent. The essence of the "option in the American way" is reduced to where the Soviet Union is called upon to dismantle virtually all of its medium range missiles in the European part of the country. In essence, we are required to disarm unilaterally. In other words, it is proposed that the Soviet Union liquidate those very weapons which it was forced to create as a counterbalance to the American forward-based weapons which are aimed at it and its allies. In return, the United States promises to abandon what it still does not have--the future "Euromissiles." Aimed here as formerly against the Soviet Union would be hundreds of land- and sea-based missiles and airplanes with nuclear bombs belonging to the United States and its allies in Europe and the sea and ocean waters which wash it. This position of the United States and its allies is unrealistic and non-constructive. If we agreed with the "zero option," the present correlation of nuclear missile forces on the continent which is expressed by the ratio of 1:1 would be different: 2:1 in favor of NATO. The Soviet Union will never agree to such a variant.

Now, when Soviet-American talks are under way in Geneva relative to the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe, the proposals put forth on this problem by the chief of the Soviet delegation, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, during his visit to the FRG and in a talk with the representatives of the Consultative Council of the Socialist International on Disarmament, are a good basis for talks. They serve one goal--to find a mutually acceptable arrangement and rid Europe--our common home--of the danger of nuclear conflagration. What does the USSR propose?

First, the Soviet Union has substantially supplemented the proposal which it put forth earlier concerning a moratorium on the deployment of new and the modernization of medium range nuclear weapons present in Europe for the period during which talks are being conducted on weapons of these types. Expressed was the readiness of the Soviet side--with the agreement of the other side to such a moratorium--to reduce some portion of its medium range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR unilaterally, moving toward that lower level on which the USSR and the United States could agree as a result of the talks in Geneva.

Second, the intention of the Soviet Union to come forth, in the course of the Geneva talks, for radical reductions by both sides in medium range nuclear weapons--not by dozens but by hundreds of units--was stressed. Here, of course, it is necessary to consider American forward based weapons as well as the corresponding nuclear weapons of Great Britain and France.

Third, the USSR would also be ready to come to an arrangement concerning the complete rejection by both sides--West and East-- of all types of medium range nuclear weapons aimed at objectives in Europe.

Moreover, in general the Soviet Union is in favor of seeing that in the final analysis Europe becomes free of nuclear weapons--both medium range and tactical. This is what would be a genuine "zero option" which is fair to all sides.

The key to the success of the talks is strict observance, by both sides, of the principle of complete equality and equal security.

The Soviet proposals were perceived by the broad mass of public opinion as a new manifestation of good will and as a sincere striving for the preservation and development of detente and the affirmation of peaceful coexistence in practice. The peoples of the planet have a right to expect that the Western side would respond to these proposals positively. However, today's bellicose statements by American state and military figures and their practical steps show something else. We will limit ourselves to two or three examples.

Even on the day of the opening of the conference in Geneva on 30 November, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger declared: "...the President and the government are filled with resolve to restore America's military power and increase America's armaments so that we could conduct the talks from a position of strength."

At the last session of the NATO Council (December 1981), the United States again forced its partners to continue accelerated preparations for the implementation of plans for placing new American medium range nuclear missiles on the continent. Speaking in Brussels, A. Haig spoke of Washington's intentions to implement its plans regardless of the course of the Geneva talks. In truth, practical preparations are already under way for the emplacement of such missiles, in particular in Great Britain and the FRG.

The members of the Atlantic Pact have set their course for a further increase in military expenditures and an increase in the production of armaments. The military budget of the United States in fiscal year 1982 will consist of a sum unprecedented in history--223.7 billion dollars. And the entire giant program for the arms race which has been worked out by the Reagan administration will cost the Americans 1.5 trillion dollars in the next five years. In essence, it is like a mountain of gold which rises above the flat plain of the country's social and other programs.

Millions of simple people of Europe and numerous progressive organizations in its various countries are resolutely protesting against the militaristic preparations of NATO and the United States which threaten what is most dear to man--his right to live.

In the intense class struggle of the two systems, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are persistently defending the cause of peace. The role of the Soviet Armed Forces in this process is tremendous. The Soviet servicemen understand that not one challenge which threatens our security can remain unanswered. They recall the party's order that the higher their combat readiness, the less the probability that the aggressor will decide on a nuclear adventure. Combat readiness depends on each one and it must be maintained constantly, today and always. The most precious thing has been entrusted to the person in the military overcoat who is at the missile control panel, airplane control column, and tank levers--the security of the socialist fatherland which is our dearest thing and must always be reliably defended.

COPYRIGHT: "Sovetskiy voyn", 1982

6367

CSO: 1801/156

MILITARY SCIENCE, THEORY, STRATEGY

COMMANDER OF GROUPS OF SOVIET FORCES IN GERMANY DISCUSSES TACTICAL TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Army Gen M. Zaytsev, commander of Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "Creativity in Tactics"]

[Text] Tactics.... For a military person the very sound of this word is linked with movement, with changes in the situation, and with the constant straining of thought. And it really is like this, tactics--a component part of military art: continuously developing and reacting keenly to a change in equipment, in armament, in means of control, and in the methods of the enemy's actions. Tactics and stereotype are incompatible. This is convincingly proven by the entire history of military affairs and the development of Soviet military art, especially the experience of the Great Patriotic War. Creativity in tactics is clearly manifested in our time and, in particular, was manifested on the "Zapad [West]-81" exercises and on many exercises which took place among the troops of the Group.

Officer's of the Group's combat training directorate as well as commanders of the division and regimental element spoke many good words about the tactical exercise which was conducted with the motorized rifle battalion under the command of Major A. Fedyanin. It was remembered by its originality of concept and complexity of the situation. Many noted especially the active operations of the battalion commander and his ability to accomplish tactical missions creatively, in a nonstandard manner.

Actually, Guards Major Fedyanin employed a tactical procedure on almost each of the stages of the exercise which was unexpected for the "enemy." In particular, the officer's decision to conduct a feint attack with a part of the force after a demonstration shifting of fire is interesting. This permitted disclosing the disposition of the enemy's antitank weapons on the FEBA [forward edge of the battle area] and neutralizing them reliably by a subsequent fire strike by the tanks and attached artillery. In the attack of the FEBA, selecting the sector for the breakthrough of the defense at the limiting point on the strong points, he concentrated the main effort here.

The breakthrough of the defense was accomplished successfully. During the pursuit of the "enemy" in the depth, in order to maintain the high rate of the attack, the battalion commander skillfully used the combat capabilities of weapons and equipment and the alternation of operations in combat and approach-march formations.

Creativity in tactics is inseparably linked with the commander's ability to control the subunits firmly, organize coordination, distinguish the main thing at one or another moment of battle, react quickly to a change in the situation, and accomplish any tactical missions with consideration of the capabilities of equipment and armament--this is one of the lessons of this training battle. The force of the most important principle of tactics was graphically manifested in the battalion commander's actions. By his decisiveness and boldness he imposed his will on the "enemy," striving to utilize each possibility to seize and retain the initiative.

The Great Patriotic War gives us brilliant examples of commanders' creativity in tactics. "In war," wrote Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his book, "Malaya Zemlya," "not everything goes according to plan. Frequently, battles turn not quite like, and sometimes, not at all like they were drawn on staff maps. And then valor, devotion, and the initiative of each commander and political officer, of each soldier and seaman, becomes truly priceless."

These remarkable qualities of the Soviet servicemen were demonstrated graphically, for example, in the course of the Battle of Kursk. In particular, the decisions of the commander of the 3d Guards Tank Army, General P. S. Rybalko, were marked by a deep penetration into the essence of the operation and a creative approach. Thanks to the build-up of efforts the army, which had been committed for exploitation of the Bryansk Front, created advantageous conditions for a strike at the rear of the enemy Mtsensk force and its second echelon was used on a direction where the enemy did not expect it.

The deep study of the war's experience in the system for commanders' training and independently are the most important condition for generating in officers a creative attitude toward tactics and irreconcilability toward stereotype. Naturally, we are also talking about the mastery of the theoretical principles of the Soviet military art of that period and about a thorough analysis of specific examples of command creativity and initiative.

The following fact is also noteworthy in this plane. On one of the lessons on command training in the Nth Motorized Rifle Regiment, where the discussion concerned methods for ensuring the uninterrupted attack to a great depth through the continuous build-up of efforts on the decisive directions, an example from the front was presented.

In January 1945, the commander of one of the Guards rifle regiments made the decision to commit the second echelon for the breakthrough of the second position in the center. However, on this direction the battalions of the first echelon were not able to achieve success. But on the left flank a gap was discovered in the enemy's combat formation. The regimental commander adjusted his former concept and decided to commit a battalion in the gap which had been formed and to launch a surprise strike on the enemy in the flank. This initiative by the commander exerted decisive influence on the exploitation.

I note that the creative use of frontline experience by the officers of this unit also permits operating more decisively and energetically, persistently, and inventively in contemporary battle. Such an approach in the accomplishment of tactical missions is also typical of the commander of the Proskurovskiy Motorized Rifle

Regiment, Major S. Suanov. Proceeding from the specific situation on one of the exercises, he also committed the second echelon on a line which had not been planned during the organization of the attack. Prior to this, the officer gave the command to conduct a brief artillery attack on the "enemy" strong points, making wide use of the fire of direct-fire tanks and antitank weapons. The "enemy" obviously did not expect such a turn in the development of events.

The commander's ability to see the battle in all its dimensions and to influence the development of events appropriately or, to put it another way, to create the battle, is one of the most important indicators of an officer's professional maturity. Deepening their knowledge of the regulations' provisions, the principles of contemporary battle, and the combat capabilities of weapons and combat equipment in the course of lessons on command training, the officers find the correct path to the achievement of success in battle.

Visiting exercises with live firing, command-post exercises, group exercises, and tactical quickie exercises, you see that the desire to go along the beaten path often appears among some unit and subunit commanders in the course of organizing the battle, especially with an acute shortage of time; they adhere to a method of operations which, in such a situation, permitted one of the officers to obtain a favorable result. So it is here that it is very important to help the commander to overcome this temptation and force him to look for a new tactical variant. However, at times this does not happen. On the contrary, actions in accordance with an approved scheme are encouraged. This, for example, often occurred in the Nth Motorized Rifle Regiment.

Here is an example which shows the results of such a practice.

A battalion commanded by Captain A. Mantorov was assigned the mission to preempt the "enemy" in the seizure of an advantageous position and to support the entry of the regiment's main body in the battle. We will not examine the officers' actions in detail. We will only say that the subunit could not completely accomplish its mission: the battalion was late in reaching the line of departure although there was sufficient time for this. How can this be explained? For, you see, it would appear that in principle the battalion commander acted correctly. He had worked out a movement schedule and determined the calculated speeds. However, later it was learned that the route of movement was much more difficult than was presumed in the staff. The rate of the subunits' moving out was slowed. Here the officer should have displayed initiative and ensured the accelerated movement of his own men and equipment. All the more since he had at his disposal a combat engineer subunit and tanks equipped with mine exploders. But the habit of inertia and guardianship proved to be stronger: the battalion commander did not display initiative and independence.

We note that the officer had good grades in command training. He operated rather well when the unit commander or staff could correct in time an error by the battalion commander. But here he only had to be separated from the main body and he could no longer depart from the assigned scheme.

To be an innovator and investigator in one's work, to look for the new and support it in every way.... This task follows for each of us from the decisions of the 26th

CPSU Congress and the November (1981) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The sphere where an innovational approach, creativity, and initiative are necessary first of all under our army conditions is combat training and, in particular, tactics. It is obviously rightful to say that reserves for intensification of the training process are found only in the case where each exercise, regardless of its scale and goals, contains elements of an investigative nature and the possibility arises to actively improve the tactical ability of the officers.

Here much depends on the purposeful work of the staff officers and the Group's directorates. In this connection, I recall how preparations for an exercise with live firing at night proceeded in one of the regiments. In order to study comprehensively several practical problems connected with the organization of coordination of the motorized rifle and tank subunits with the fliers, in particular with the helicopter subunits, a unique research group of the most experienced and competent specialists was created. Several chiefs of arms and services from units joined in this work. They all studied the available practical recommendations ahead of time and delved deeply into the problem. All this created good preconditions for the search for the most expedient ways to use combat equipment and armament on the exercise.

A commander of a motorized rifle battalion, Captain V. Stolyarov, for example, displayed creativity and initiative. The motorized riflemen coordinated closely with the helicopter men, in particular working out the problems of operations in a tactical airborne assault. There was much instructive also in the decisions of other commanders who, using helicopters, conducted reconnaissance effectively, adjusted artillery fire, and skillfully accomplished illumination support of an attack at night.

The results of the exercise and the study, analysis, and evaluation of the materials collected in the course of it permitted the combat training directorate, just as the fliers, to work out a number of specific recommendations on questions of coordination and to implement them.

Expansion of the process for the automation and mechanization of control operations and the introduction of contemporary means which accelerate, in particular, the collection and processing of information also actively further the development of officers' initiative in tactics. All this simplifies the technical aspect of the matter and permits the commander and staff officers to devote more time to the technical aspect.

The ways to improve skill and develop creative activity in the commander's tactical training are many-faceted. We cannot fail to note the role of such an effective means for raising the tactical maturity of officers and developing initiative in them as socialist competition whose slogan this year is, "Reliable protection for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people!" Its mobilizing force is effectively used, for example, by the commander, political department, and staff of the Zaporozhets Guards Tank Division. Here, the obligations of the officers are directed toward the search for interesting tactical procedures. On lessons in the system of command training an atmosphere of competition is created which stimulates people toward creativity. The improvement of the training material-technical base and the introduction of contemporary simulators into practice became one of the important factors which permit instilling a sense of the new in the officers.

Creativity in tactics, the search on an exercise.... The molding of these qualities in an officer is inseparably linked with the general atmosphere of the unit's life, with the activity of the party organization, and with its concern for instilling in people responsibility for the assigned matter and for confirmation of an innovative style where there is no place for stereotype and overcautiousness and where the independence and initiative of the officers is encouraged in every possible way. "We are speaking about generating a style of work," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "in which expedition and discipline would be organically combined with bold initiative and enterprise. Practicalness and efficiency--with the striving for great goals."

This capacious formula also defines the main directions of our work in improving the work style of commanders and staffs including the field of improving command training. This is one of the main principles which is being followed now, when winter combat training is in full swing, by commanders at all echelons, political organs, and staffs. To learn to fight, to learn what is necessary in battle--this means mastering the entire variety of tactical procedures and remembering always that only one who fights with ability rather than quantity and who is capable of creativity and initiative in battle is capable of gaining victory.

6367

CSO: 1801/158

MILITARY SCIENCE, THEORY, STRATEGY

NAVAL FORCES: SUBMARINE TACTICAL TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Vice Admiral A. Pavlov, Hero of the Soviet Union: "The Commander and Modern Combat: At the Spearhead of the Attack"]

[Text] At the critique of an exercise the commander of a submarine, Captain 2d Rank A. Gusev, reported laconically: "Discovering an 'enemy' ship, I occupied position for a salvo and attacked. After several minutes, I was ready for a second attack."

The submariner officers who were present at the critique had a clear impression of the duel situation which had developed in the ocean depths. The victory did not come easily to Gusev. It was attained in a psychologically acute duel with an experienced "enemy" who, it seemed, had everything for success in the training battle. But he lost all the same. Why?

An exhaustive answer to this question was provided by the specialists of the group for the analysis of successful torpedo firings which was formed with the unit staff. In particular, it was established that the submarine commander who opposed Gusev in the training battle did not utilize in full measure the search potential of his ship and its high maneuver qualities. Being reasonably concerned about the secrecy of sailing, he nevertheless abandoned combat activity and displayed slackness and indecision in actions which, naturally, had a negative influence on the outcome of the duel. Individual specialists were hasty in their combat work and they did not succeed in achieving teamwork and precision, and as a result the commander found himself in an extremely difficult situation in the course of the attack every so often.

The commander of the attacking submarine, Captain 2d Rank A. Gusev, thoroughly considered the weak points in the "enemy's" preparations and actions and actively imposed his will on him. The commander's boldness, which was based on accurate calculations, was confirmed by the exceptionally clear and coordinated work of all members of the ship's combat section. Each command was accomplished quickly and reliably. The specialists of the staff analysis group especially noted that even after the successful attack Captain 2d Rank A. Gusev and the entire ship's crew did not give in to complacency. The commander skillfully used sonar countermeasures and deception in his post-salvo maneuvering. And if the "enemy" in this area had any more forces, nevertheless he could not have done anything. That is why Gusev reported confidently at the critique that already after several minutes he was ready for a new attack, including one in a duel situation.

It is namely at the spearhead of the attack and in a duel situation that the combat coordination of the crew, especially of the ship's combat section, is subjected to a comprehensive complex test. Here it is necessary to stress that our contemporary combat equipment ensures the accomplishment of the boldest tactical concepts completely and with a high coefficient of reliability. But the path from objective possibility to the actual result is always uncommon and difficult. In order to travel it, there is a need for deep knowledge multiplied by the will for victory, wise initiative, and resolve in battle. It is not for nought that it is said that our combat potential is made up of high technical equipping, military skill, and inflexible morale.

However well each specialist may be trained individually, it is only by common coordinated efforts of the crew that victory is attained in a contemporary naval battle. And the commander of the ship steps forth as the uniting source. The course of the attack is directly dependent on his ability to analyze a situation quickly and accurately and to act in a non-standard manner, decisively, and boldly. But the qualities of the commander's personality, the style of his actions, and his tactical hand also have an indirect influence on the crew's success on a cruise and in battle. For the crew's high combat coordination can be attained only with a thoughtful, combined approach of the commander and all officers to the training and indoctrination of the submariners, under conditions of a healthy moral atmosphere in the collective, and with precise knowledge of the capabilities of one or another officer, warrant officer [michman], petty officer, and seaman. If such a situation is created on the ship, there can be no talk of nervousness or fussing on a cruise or, what is more, at the moment of attack.

In this connection, I recall my service as executive officer on a nuclear submarine which, at that time, was commanded by Captain 2d Rank V. Chernavin, now admiral, Hero of the Soviet Union, and chief of the Navy General Staff. We officers could learn much from the commander of the ship. And, first of all, the ability to be even tempered, restrained, correct, and strict and decisive as befits a commander under the most difficult situations. Our commander had the same attitude to all members of the crew, from cook to executive officer, treating them with the same respect and with the same demandingness and concern. His subordinates responded to him with respect and love, which furthered the rallying of the military collective and the creation of a high combat attitude and an atmosphere of comradely exactingness and amicability in it.

On each departure to sea we tried to work out new tactical procedures and all members of the ship's combat section took part in their creation or polishing. The tone was set in creativity by the commander of the ship who, even then and, I know, now has a special regard for combat experience--that inexhaustible well of examples of heroism, steadfastness, and combat skill.

A training battle, of course, differs from a real one. But nevertheless even now commanders of ships, accomplishing training cruises, often find themselves in situations which require high skill and keen sense of responsibility for the outcome of the actions which have been undertaken. I will refer to the following example.

The submarine under the command of Captain 2d Rank A. Gusev accomplished difficult training combat missions in the ocean. A difficult ice situation in the cruising

area made the actions of the submariners extremely difficult, but they coped with the mission successfully. Even while making the passage to the base the commander received a new special situation: discover a detachment of "enemy" warships in square N of the ocean and destroy the main target.

The commander of the ship, the party organization, and all officers adopted measures to overcome the fatigue which had built up among the seamen and they managed to mobilize the crew for exemplary combat work and inspire faith in success. Thanks to the navigator's accurate work and the smooth operations of the combat section the submarine arrived at the assigned area at the designated time and attacked the target successfully. In this case, the commander was guided by a firm conviction in the skill of his subordinates and in the combat capabilities of the ship and its weapons.

The commander's confidence does not come automatically, but only with the simple accumulation of knowledge and skills. Also existing here are psychological barriers which can be overcome by great will power, at times only by reviewing something in one's notions and stepping over stereotypes of thinking. It happens that individual commanders do not make complete use of the beneficial tactical and hydrometeorological situation and the capabilities of all organizational equipment and, for example, reject the active employment of sonar or radar and sonar noise without sufficient justification. In other words, these commanders tie themselves down in their actions due to, let us say, excess caution.

Another commander reasons: is it worth taking a risk if an habitual model of a battle which has been used many times is ready so quickly. I am convinced: it is! Command thinking must be constantly nourished with new ideas. Both those checked in practice and those which require such a check. But in the latter case, there is a need to be backed up by procedures for the conduct of battle which have already been tested and sharpened. In a duel with a strong, well-armed enemy the commander who wins is the one who not only thinks boldly and without stereotype, but is also able to convert his concepts into specific actions and combine organically the flight of innovator's thought with real accumulated experience.

Unfortunately, for the present not all ships' commanders follow this principle. Such reproach, in particular, was directed at officer A. Chernyshov one day. In organizing the attack of a group of "enemy" ships, he made an incorrect estimate of a situation which, on the whole, was simple, did not select the best variant for maneuvering, and did not direct the ship's combat section clearly. This incident became a subject for a principled talk at one of the seminars in the command training system. Its participants were convinced once again of the consequences to which adherence to easy, simplified variants for going into an attack may lead in an actual battle.

Commanders of ships learn the ability to operate in battle decisively and clearly at the base and at sea. But the most serious test of their skill is a two-sided exercise and the conduct of a battle in a duel situation. Preparation for such exercises in the Nth unit, for example, usually begins long before the ship goes to sea. Commanders are oriented on seeing that when operating in the ocean, even when accomplishing other missions, upon the discovery of a target they are to attack it immediately. Even if this salvo is hypothetical, it does not let the ship's combat section grow slack and it keeps the crew in constant readiness for the immediate and effective use of weapons.

The unit staff plans an optimum number of quickie tactical exercises and group exercises and checks their accomplishment strictly. Here, each commander of a ship is required to prepare a plan of maneuver for different versions of the battle, a graphical solution on a map, and an estimate of combat capabilities--friendly and "enemy." All this work proceeds in an atmosphere of competition, an active exchange of leading experience, and comradely mutual assistance. Drills of submariners in training rooms and at sea follow the rule: "Tactical thinking for each member of the ship's combat section."

The unit's staff officers have worked out special procedures for torpedo training, the introduction of which, in our view, increased noticeably the effectiveness of the drills in shore training rooms as well as directly on the ships. Drills of demonstration ships' and flagship combat sections began to be practiced more often in the interests of checking and polishing new tactical procedures. In other words, the training of ships' commanders is not reduced only to the solution of the well-known distance triangle, which is important by itself, but also to the ability for the combined use of all combat and technical means for victory in battle.

The political department and party organizations of the ships and unit headquarters delve actively into the training process. All party-political work is aimed at instilling in the submariners and, first of all, in the ships' commanders, responsibility and lofty moral-combat qualities and inculcating them with combat boldness, psychological steadfastness, and the ability to make full use of the capabilities of contemporary weapons. Here, special attention is devoted by the command to the realization of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the necessity to raise the quality of work and its effectiveness. As applicable to naval conditions, we are speaking about the effectiveness of ocean cruises and about the capacity of each cruise mile and each training hour from the viewpoint of raising the combat readiness of the ship and unit. And here the commander is called upon to play the primary role, to be an example in the accomplishment of service duties, and to be a genuine master of triumphal attacks.

6367

CSO: 1801/158

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

USTINOV SPEECH IN SUCHI REPORTED

PM211317 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 1

[TASS report: "High Motherland Award; Presentation of Order of Patriotic War, First Class, to City of Sochi"]

[Text] Sochi (Krasnodarskiy Kray), 16 Apr--The Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, has been conferred on the city of Sochi for the great and selfless work by the city's working people to treat and restore the health of Soviet army and navy servicemen during the great patriotic war and the successes scored in economic and cultural building. A ceremonial session of the party gorkom and the city Soviet, together with representatives of party, Soviet and public organizations and labor collectives, devoted to the presentation of the high award to Sochi was held here today.

The session participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who was warmly greeted by the meeting participants, addressed the session. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and comrade L.I. Brezhnev, he cordially congratulated the working people of Sochi and Krasnodarskiy Kray on the motherland award. This award, the speaker said, expresses great recognition of what the city's working people did for victory, for the front and for the Soviet serviceman's life and health.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, combat commissar and chief of the 18th army political section, fought valiantly here, in the foothills of the Caucasus, near Novorossiysk, at legendary Malaya Zemlya and on the Taman Peninsula. Being in the active army for the entire war, he more than once looked death in the face and saw the blood and suffering of comrades in arms and friends. Who could know better than he what a great and noble thing it is to save a serviceman wounded in action, to restore his health and to return him to combat duty!

In less than a month's time Soviet people, our friends and allies abroad and all progressive mankind will celebrate the 37th anniversary of victory

in the great patriotic war. The Soviet people's unparalleled exploit lasted almost 1,500 incredibly difficult days and nights. The nationwide struggle for the socialist homeland's freedom and independence was headed by our glorious communist party. It rallied the country into a single mighty combat camp. The front and rear shared the same ardent desire, the same thought: To rout and annihilate the invaders. And the enemy was laid low and smashed! The exploit of the generation of Soviet people that shouldered the entire burden of the war is immortal. It is continued by our people's majestic achievements in peaceful labor.

The Soviet people, the speaker noted, are inviolably rallied around their military vanguard--the communist party and its Leninist Central Committee, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Under the party's wise leadership, the country is confidently traveling the road of communist building. Soviet people are working with tremendous enthusiasm to implement the 26th congress decisions.

The party is consistently pursuing a course of improving the working people's well-being. The population's real per capita income has doubled in the last 15 years. The 26th CPSU Congress outlined large-scale social measures. Some of them have already been implemented. The wages of coal industry workers have increased. As of 1 March this year the salaries of a number of categories of light industry workers were increased. The material situation of 4.5 million large families has been improved. Around 14 million pensioners have received an increase in their pensions. The CPSU Central Committee is attaching great importance to the food program and is taking measures for its comprehensive formulation and implementation.

The party has always regarded and continues to regard the protection of the people's health as one of its most important tasks. A great deal has been and is being done in this sphere in our country. The network of hospitals, polyclinics and sanatoriums is constantly developing and improving. Nowadays the country's sanatoriums and preventive clinics alone have almost 800,000 places for working people receiving treatment or taking vacations. The number of sanatoriums where parents can receive treatment and take vacations with their children has increased.

Sochi provides a graphic illustration of the constant concern of the communist party and the Soviet state for working people's health. Each year over 4 million people take vacations or are treated here. One of the most glorious pages in the city's history was written during the last war. In essence, the entire city was a military hospital then. During the war years about 500,000 servicemen recovered from their wounds here and returned to the front.

While a stubborn struggle for the lives of wounded soldiers was underway in the city, thousands of people from Sochi were fighting at the front. And fighting worthily. Many of them received combat awards, and the 32 very best became heroes of the Soviet Union. By no means all the Sochi servicemen returned from the war. One in three of the people who left for the front died fighting for the motherland.

The speaker proposed that the bright memory of the fallen be honored with a minute's silence.

Sitting alongside the veterans in the hall, the defense minister went on, are those who are carrying on their glorious deeds and patriotic achievements. And, it has to be said, doing so with honor.

Preparations for the multinational motherland's jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the USSR--are now expanding throughout the country. The peoples of the land of the Soviets have seen for themselves from their own experience that their cohesion in a single union augments their strength and accelerates their socioeconomic development. The focus of attention in the Soviet Union is the working person, his good and his happiness. And this may be particularly apparent here, in a city where everything is aimed at strengthening Soviet people's health. It is said that the world's three best physicians work in Sochi: the sun, the sea and Matsesta [site of the local Balneological Center]. That may be true. But Sochi's chief wealth is certainly its people. We understand comrade L.I. Brezhnev's graphic remark that leading workers and leading enterprises carry out reconnaissance in force and capture important bridgeheads. You too, comrades have your scout-collectives marching in the van. All the city's labor collectives must be brought up to their level to ensure that their success is consolidated, augmented and developed.

The communists are the militant vanguard of the city's working people. The party organizations cement the labor collectives and mobilize them to fulfill successfully the tasks of the 11th 5-year plan. Your city maybe has a greater need than any other of efficient organization and high standards in the services sphere. The country is also entitled to expect you to contribute to resolving the food program.

D.F. Ustinov dwelt on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The constructive new proposals put forward by comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress and in Tashkent, he emphasized, are a further creative development of the all-embracing peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The speaker noted that the communist party and the Soviet state proceed from the premise that the only way to resolve present-day conflicts and disputed problems is the way of patient, constructive talks based on the principle of the sides' equality and equal security, the way of the relaxation of international tension. It is only the growing military threat emanating from aggressive imperialist circles that compels us to strengthen the country's defense and to maintain the armed forces' combat might and combat readiness at the requisite level.

In conclusion D.F. Ustinov wished Sochi's working people new successes in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and expressed the hope that they would fittingly greet the USSR's 60th anniversary and the elections to the local Soviets.

Then the defense minister read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Sochi the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, and, to tumultuous applause, attached the award to the city's banner.

The session was addressed by V.F. Gavrilenko, first secretary of the Sochi CPSU gorkom; pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR V.I. Sevastyanov; Yu.D. Zhurkin, first secretary of the Novorossiysk CPSU gorkom; S.F. Medunov, first secretary of the Krasnodarskiy CPSU Kraykom; leading production workers; and war and labor veterans. Expressing cordial gratitude for the high award to the city, they noted that the domestic and foreign policy pursued by the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its politburo, headed by that outstanding politician and statesman of our time comrade L.I. Brezhnev, is contributing to the continued blossoming of our motherland, the dynamic development of its economy and culture, the steady improvement of Soviet people's well-being and the safeguarding of world peace.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the ceremony adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

That same day D.F. Ustinov visited enterprises and resort establishments and talked with working people.

D.F. Ustinov laid flowers at the memorial to V.I. Lenin. A wreath was laid at the memorial to the Soviet servicemen who died during the great patriotic war.

CSO: 1801/223

ARMED FORCES

NATIONALITIES IN ARMED FORCES VIEWED IN EDITORIAL

PM041225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Great Motherland's Sons"]

[Excerpts] Servicemen sing of their great motherland, servicemen celebrate the free homeland--"reliable bulwark of the people's friendship." Our armed forces are multinational, and the close ranks of companies, battalions, regiments and ships' crews frequently represent with their lively, human faces all the republics of the vast socialist power. And this is why the serviceman in the ranks of the army and navy feels particularly strongly that he belongs to the entire Soviet people. Outwardly dissimilar and with different characters and habits, in military ranks we clearly see how close we are to each other spiritually and how closely we are drawn together by the developed sense of socialist collectivism and of responsibility for each other, for the combat readiness of our own subunit, unit or ship and for the security of our common motherland.

When your comrades goes into the attack beside you across an exploding firing ground, works beside you on the deck of a ship on a stormy sea, flies wing to wing in the starry waste of the stratosphere or fimidably close to rocky ridges or concentrates all his willpower and nerve on a radar screen or computer, ensuring your irresistible strike against the target, you know that you can count on him--he will spare no effort, nor even his life, for the best fulfillment of the common combat task. And whether you are Ukrainian or Belorussian, and he is Russian, Georgian, Latvian or Tatar, whether you grew up in the family of a turner or a teacher and he in the family of a grain grower or an officer, he will go in under fire for you, his brother in arms. All of us citizens of the land of the Soviets, its builders and defenders, are equal before our great people, and we all have the identical duty to the older generations. Thus, we are also equal in our soldierly responsibility for the motherland's present and future.

Our people's mighty unity, fraternal friendship and cooperation have not evolved out of nothing. We are obliged to the communist party for all this. Multinational in composition and profoundly internationalist in terms of ideology and policy, since its very birth our party has brought to the working people's masses the ideas of proletarian solidarity and class fraternity. United and inspired by Lenin's party, Russia's workers and peasants saw for themselves the strength of class cohesion in the revolutionary

battles against exploiters and in the fields of the civil war for the power of the Soviets. Through its indefatigable defense of the working people's fundamental interests, its devotion to the ideals of communism, its very great attention to the national interests and feelings of all peoples and its implacability toward any manifestations of bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism, the party won the very great trust and love of the Soviet people and merited the lofty right to be the leader of the working people of all the country's nations and nationalities.

Some 60 years ago the mighty USSR was formed on the basis of the class fraternity of Russia's working people united by the party. The USSR's history is the history of the birth of the new, Soviet person on the earth, the history of the formation, education and maturation of the multinational people of the socialist system.

"Over the years of socialist building," comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "/A new historical community of people--the Soviet people/ [in boldface type]--has arisen in our country. In joint labor, in the struggle for socialism and in the battles to defend it new, harmonious relations have arisen between the classes and social groups, nations and nationalities--relations of friendship and cooperation."

The friendship of the peoples is a very great common asset, and it is doubly precious because our friendship and our cohesion around the Leninist party have been tested in very severe trials. Now that we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the most important events of the last war, we really seem to hear the voices of fallen servicemen, the best sons of the socialist homeland--they entreat us to keep sacred class unity and the peoples' friendship.

At the front, in the rear and on territory temporarily captured by the enemy a nationwide holy war was being waged against the fascist aggressors. Servicemen of all the nationalities inhabiting our country participated in routing the Hitlerite hordes near Moscow, on the Volga and the Kursk Arc and in our troops' impressive offensive operations right up to Berlin and Prague. The names of sons and daughters of all the Soviet republics are among the heroes of the great patriotic war! We also remember the exploit of the Urals and Siberian people who fraternally welcome thousands of evacuees from the country's western regions and together with them, overcoming wartime adversities, in a very short time created in the east a mighty forge of the weapons of victory. We remember the exploit of Tashkent and other central Asian cities and villages which welcomed and warmed many thousands of children and women. We remember the exploit of the Caucasus republics which cured many wounded fighters and returned them to the ranks. There is nothing more sacred than that exploit of the peoples' fraternity! It is being continued today in the country's labor victories on all the fronts of communist creation and in the selfless struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Troop comradeship in the army and navy is a concrete expression of the Soviet people's class fraternity, benevolent and stern, exacting and solicitous, embodied in legend and song, troop comradeship unites the collective in a

militant monolith, helps to overcome the privations and burdens of service, warms the serviceman with a feeling of confidence in very difficult situations and accelerates the ideological tempering and civic maturation of the country's young defenders.

Together with the entire people the armed forces are preparing worthily to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The preparations for the portentous date are serious grounds for turning again to the country's heroic history and to the splendid traditions of our great people, the Leninist party and the armed forces. It is important for commanders, political organs and party and komsomol organizations to make still more efficient use of all forms and means of educating servicemen in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism and propagandizing the outstanding achievements of our multinational country. This is the right way to further unite military collectives and to achieve success in the all-army socialist competition. Vigilant service, strong discipline, iron military cohesion and skillful mastery of modern weapons and hardware are the chief thing that the country expects of us at the present troubled time, and this chief thing has been manifested in the results of the spring control check. It is a matter of personal honor for the serviceman-patriot to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation in the ranks of excellent workers, competition winners and masters of the military trade.

CSO: 1801/221

ARMED FORCES

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES SOCIALIST COMPETITION FORUM

PM261205 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 82 p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric: "At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate": "Constant Party Concern for Socialist Competition"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of party committee (bureau) secretaries of units and ships initiating socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation under the slogan "Reliable Defense for the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor!" was held recently at the Soviet army and navy main political directorate.

The party organization secretaries exchanged experience and opinions on a broad range of questions of party-political work. There was a discussion about mobilizing communists and all personnel to high-quality fulfillment of combat and political training plans in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the USSR Defense Ministry requirements for implementing Leninist principles in competition organization and ensuring that communists set good examples in fulfilling adopted pledges.

The results of the meeting were summed up by army General A. Yepishev, chief, Soviet army and navy main political directorate. He stressed that the peoples of our multinational state and Soviet servicemen are filled with desire to implement the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new labor and military achievements.

It was as a combat order from the party and people tirelessly to raise the Soviet armed forces' combat readiness that the communists and all army and navy personnel interpreted the provisions and conclusions contained in comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the 17th trade union congress and in Tashkent on the aggravation of the international situation, the buildup of the arms race in the imperialist states, and the intensification of their military preparations.

Socialist competition to raise units and ships' combat readiness further has assumed an extensive scale in the army and navy. It is truly mass-based in nature and covers all armed forces personnel.

The life and combat training of the units and ships which initiated the socialist competition is characterized by friendly joint work among commanders, staffs, and party and komsomol organizations, a clearly established process of combat and political training, a well-conceived personnel training system and militancy and persistence in resolving set tasks. The communists march in the vanguard of the struggle to attain the targets projected.

Socialist competition in the army and navy is an inalienable part of the training process. Efficient organization of exercises, the creation of conditions for creative rivalry and quest for reserves, the support of personnel initiative and struggle against formalism are the main points of application of the party organizations' efforts in helping commanders to develop competition. Party influence on the course of combat training, on competition and on ensuring that communist set personal examples must be constant throughout the training year.

Army General A. Yepishev drew attention to the need to further improve socialist competition organization and to eliminate formalism in working out pledges, summing up results and generalizing, propagandizing and introducing leading experience. He recommended that questions of competition among officers, particularly at staff level, be kept in view in an effort to increase its influence on the quality of command and methodology training.

In some units and on some ships the party committees (bureaus) get tied up in collecting various information and compiling reports on competition to the detriment of vital work. In this connection the need was indicated to intensify organizational work by party aktivs and all communists among the mass of servicemen and to fulfill comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions to spend more time among people and less among papers.

Socialist competition is based on a high level of political awareness, initiative and readiness to do more and better today than yesterday. The party organizations' paramount duty is to direct communists and members of propaganda and agitation groups, leaders of political classes and subunit aktivs toward further in-depth study of the 26th party congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation" and to seek to improve the quality of ideological education work and intensify its link with combat training tasks and progress in fulfilling the pledges adopted.

The komsomol makes an important contribution to socialist competition. The party organizations must help the komsomol committees and bureaus to perform work more specifically and effectively among young people and to develop more widely the patriotic movement for a fitting greeting to the 19th Komsomol Congress and the right to sign the armed forces komsomol members' report to the komsomol congress.

It is essential to make fuller use of the educational role of socialist competition in the interests of creating a healthy moral atmosphere in the subunits and developing in servicemen implacability toward shortcomings in

both study and conduct. Competitors' moral qualities their participation in social life and the mutual relations existing in a military collective must be taken fully into account in summing up results and in determining excellent-rated servicemen and excellent-rated subunits.

The winter training period is coming to an end. It is important that the party organizations take steps now to mobilize the communists and all personnel of subunits, units and ships to high-quality fulfillment of combat and political training plans and adopted socialist pledges. This will be a specific contribution to preparation for the sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries.

Army General A. Yepishev expressed confidence that the communists and komsomol members of the units and ships which initiated socialist competition will successfully fulfill the pledges adopted, scale the projected heights in combat achievement and worthily greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Taking part in the meeting were military council members and political directorate chief of the branches of the armed forces and leading personnel from the political organs of the airborne and railroad troops and military construction units.

CSO: 1801/220

ARMED FORCES

TAX REGULATIONS FOR SERVICEMEN EXPLAINED

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 24, Dec 81 (signed to press 26 Nov 81) p 35

[Article: "The Fighting Men and the Law"]

[Text] The editors of the magazine receive requests for information on benefits for servicemen, reservists and members of their families. We shall answer some of these questions below.

The following benefits are provided for servicemen, reservists and individuals discharged from military service, and their families.

Soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers in first-term active military service and reservists called up for assemblies are exempted from the payment of income taxes on the money received as payment for their regular duty in military units, at establishments and military educational institutions, as well as at enterprises and organizations of the Ministry of Defense, or during their attendance at training assemblies.

Soldiers, sailors, sergeants, petty officers and warrant officers (praporshchik, michman) on active military duty and their wives are exempted from the payment of taxes paid by bachelors, single persons and citizens of the USSR with small families.

Servicemen and their wives retain the benefit with respect to taxes paid by bachelors, single persons and citizens of the USSR with small families the entire time the servicemen are in medical facilities or on sick leave, and in case of discharge from active military duty for medical reasons--for a period of no more than one year from the date of their discharge.

The personal agricultural activities of kolkhoz workers and of individuals who are not members of a kolkhoz, a family member of which is registered as a member of the farm but is on active military duty, are exempted from the payment of agricultural taxes, if there are no other able-bodied individuals left at home except for the serviceman's wife or mother with children below the age of eight years.

First-term servicemen, warrant officers and officers on active military duty have a right to housing for themselves and family members living with them on an equal basis with other citizens, out of the housing pool of the local soviets of people's deputies.

First-term servicemen on active military duty retain the housing area which they occupied prior to induction, and their names may not be removed from the priority list for housing. After they have served the first three months and until they return home from the service this housing area may be utilized in a manner established by legislation of the Union republics.

Upon their return from active military duty these servicemen have the right to occupy the housing which they occupied prior to their induction into the service. Individuals residing in this housing while the serviceman is on first-term active military duty are required to vacate it within a two-week period. Advantage may be taken of this benefit within a six-month period from the day the serviceman is discharged from first-term active military duty.

During their first five years on active military duty as warrant officers or extended-duty servicemen, warrant officers and extended-duty servicemen retain the right to the housing area occupied by them prior to their entering the military service.

Extended-duty servicemen, warrant officers and officers sent to perform active military duty abroad or to areas of the Far North and to localities equivalent to areas of the Far North, and their families, are guaranteed housing at their former place of residence during their entire stay abroad or in the areas or localities indicated.

Extended-duty servicemen, warrant officers and officers performing active military duty abroad, in areas of the Far North or at isolated military posts located outside large centers of population have the right to become members of housing construction cooperatives in cities or communities of their choice.

The executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies assure that housing construction cooperatives give priority for membership to those servicemen who have reached the maximum ages for serving on active military duty as established by the Law of the USSR "On Compulsory Military Service" and those who will reach the maximum ages within a period of no more than three years.

A determination on the acceptance of servicemen into housing construction cooperatives does not demand that the servicemen be registered at the location of the cooperative or that they be present at the location of the cooperative. In the city of Moscow, in Moscow Oblast, in the cities of Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk and in resort areas the above servicemen may become members of housing construction cooperatives under the same conditions, except that they must have the right to registration there as established by current law.

Upon being discharged into the reserve individuals drafted for active military duty while studying at educational institutions have the right to enroll to continue their studies at the same educational institution and in the same course in which they were studying prior to being drafted for active military duty, with a stipend paid to them from the day they reregister at the educational institution until the results of the next examination session are known.

Servicemen discharged from active military duty are given priority for entering vocational and technical educational institutions or enrollment in corresponding vocational courses. During their period of study these individuals are paid a stipend in accordance with current laws.

No later than one month from the day of application by the wives of men inducted for active military duty the executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies assign their children to available nurseries or kindergartens, regardless of the departmental subordination of these preschool facilities.

Servicemen on active military duty have the right to free travel on intracity transport (streetcars, trolleys, subways, watercrossings) while on leave (otpusk, uvol'neniye), with the exception of organized travel (as members of a subunit or team).

When extended-duty servicemen, warrant officers and officers are appointed to a post, transferred or relocated in the service or sent on temporary detachment on duty for a period of more than six months, members of the families of these servicemen residing with them have the right to travel at the expense of the Ministry of Defense to the new service site, the location of the TDY or the military unit's new billeting location, when this involves a move or when the military unit is relocated.

First-term soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers may mail letters without payment through the military unit. Letters addressed to first-term soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers at their place of service are also mailed without payment.

Authorization on a form established by the Ministry of Defense is issued to individuals with the right to these benefits, at their request. These authorizations are issued by the military units or military commissariats. They may also be issued by the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, if the committees have the information required for issuing such authorizations.

Copyright: "Sovetskiy voyn", 1981

11499
CSO: 1801/125

ARMED FORCES

BOOK CHRONICLES CPSU LEADERSHIP OF ARMED FORCES

PM290901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 82 morning edition p 3

[Book review by Val. Goltsev: "The Basis of the Soviet Armed Forces' Might"]

[Text] The Leninist Communist Party's wise leadership is the decisive source of the might and invincibility of the Soviet army and navy. The party, armed with Marxism-Leninism, scientifically determines and directs multifaceted complex military affairs and concerns itself with steadily increasing our fatherland's defense capability. The growth of the CPSU's leading role in military building is an important natural law of developed socialism.

The party's tremendous organizational work in creating the Soviet army and defending the Soviet state against internal counterrevolution and international imperialism is comprehensively reflected in a fundamental anthology of party documents recently published by the Military Literature Publishing House and entitled "The CPSU on the Soviet Union's Armed Forces."* The anthology includes party congress, conference and central plenum decisions, central committee resolutions, directives, letters, messages and greetings, party congress reports, addresses, letters and telegrams from V.I. Lenin, speeches by L.I. Brezhnev and other materials. Some are published for the first time.

The documents collected in the book contain a priceless wealth of Leninist ideas on defending the proletarian revolution and the socialist fatherland. They reflect the party's military policy from the first October decrees to our time. They contain the historical experience of the party which created a new type of army, a socialist army. The anthology contains the Russian Communist Party Central Committee resolution of 25 December 1918 which enacted the principle of the party's undivided leadership of the country's defense. It says: "...the policy of the military department, as of all other departments and institutions, is conducted on the precise basis of joint directives issued by the party through its central committee and under the latter's direct control." This principle has become immutable

*The CPSU on the Soviet Union's Armed Forces. Documents, 1917-1981. [KPSS O Vooruzhennykh Silakh Sovetskogo Soyuza. Dokumenty, 1917-1981] Compilers N.I. Savinkin and K.M. Bogolyubov.

at all stages of the Soviet armed forces' development. It remains fundamental now, too. Thanks to the Leninist party's correct leadership our army routed the Soviet state's enemies during the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War years and is now a reliable defender of socialism and peace.

The documents presented in the book are arranged in chronological order. This enables the reader to see how the party, proceeding from the requirements of the moment and relying on Leninist instructions, creatively formulated its military policy and methods of organizing the masses for the motherland's defense and defined specific tasks in the sphere of military work at various stages of the Soviet state's development. Here the party took comprehensive account of the specific features of each stage of the socialist revolution, the international situation, Soviet economic achievements, the development of military science and the means and methods of armed struggle and the level of servicemen's political awareness.

The party congress and central committee plenum decisions and other prewar party resolutions and directives cited in the anthology show convincingly that the party's vigorous activity in preparing the country and army to repulse aggression during the period laid the material and moral-political foundation of our great victory over the Hitlerite invaders in the Great Patriotic War years. Just such a conclusion will be drawn by the reader who has acquainted himself with the anthology's materials.

It is with a sense of pride in the great communist party and its Leninist combat headquarters, the central committee, that you acquaint yourself with the material in the book describing the party's heroic activity during a period of difficult trials--the years of struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors, who had set themselves the goal of destroying the world's first Soviet socialist state. They show how the party transferred the country's economy to a war footing in a short time and under very difficult conditions and transformed the country itself into a single fighting camp. The communist party was a belligerent party, a fighting party, a party with a heroic front and combat rear. Its central committee was the supreme headquarters which implemented the political and strategic leadership of military operations. In the war years the party appeared before the whole world as the prestigious leader of the entire Soviet people. "Its entire organizational genius, the whole strength of the mighty community of the USSR's peoples, all the people's energy accumulated over the years, the stubbornness, endurance and mighty will," comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "were directed by the party toward a single goal--the route of fascism."

A large part of the anthology is given over to documents which describe the CPSU's multifaceted activity in the sphere of military building and the strengthening of the country's defense capability in the postwar years. This activity took place continues to take place in an exceptionally complex international situation when the forces of war and aggression headed by the United States have adopted a course toward upsetting the military balance in the world in their favor and to the detriment of detente and the peoples' security. Continuing to struggle to preserve peace throughout the world,

the party is taking the necessary measures to comprehensively strengthen our state's defense capability.

The party and its central committee focus daily attention on questions of improving the Soviet armed forces. The anthology cites party congress decisions and central committee resolutions and messages on military questions and speeches by comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, which have determined ways of further developing and strengthening combat might and increasing Soviet army and navy combat readiness.

Familiarization with the book "The CPSU on the Soviet Union's Armed Forces" convinces you of the tremendous educational and organizational significance that documents have if they pulsate with fervent Leninist thought, reflect the party's collective wisdom and are engraved with the experience of the heroic struggle and victories of the great army of communists.

The book "The CPSU on the Soviet Union's Armed Forces" is a fundamental work of party history. With all its emotional power it establishes in the reader's consciousness the thought that communist party leadership is the main source of the Soviet armed forces' might and invincibility and the ultimate basis of Soviet military building. The anthology can be recommended to the attention not just of the military readers, specialist historians, propagandists or Soviet workers but to all who study the party's glorious history in depth.

CSO: 1801/227

ARMED FORCES

WARRANT OFFICERS' TRAINING AND FUNCTIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Army Gen I. Shkadov, chief of the Main Personnel Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense: "Shore-Based and Seagoing Warrant Officers"]

[Text] The institution of shore-based and seagoing warrant officers was established in the Soviet Armed Forces 10 years ago, in January of 1972, by an ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Shore-based and seagoing warrant officers.... It would be difficult to imagine our Armed Forces today without this group of highly qualified military cadres. Immediate assistants to the officers, they make a significant contribution to the improvement of combat readiness of the subunits, units and ships, to the improvement of quality and effectiveness in the training and indoctrination of the personnel and to the strengthening of military discipline and regulation order.

Establishment of the institution of warrant officers was yet another brilliant testimony to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for army and navy cadres, of the creative resolution of urgent tasks of military organizational development. Today we can say with complete justification that during those 10 years a qualitatively new category of military cadres has been created, cadres who have become the primary assistants of the officers, who with their work are fittingly adding to the glorious traditions of older generations of the homeland's defenders.

Located in the very midst of the personnel, warrant officers are direct participants in the process of indoctrinating and training the soldiers, sailors, sergeants and warrant officers. It would be difficult to overstate their role in the improvement of the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces, their influence upon all aspects of the life and work of the military collectives. It goes without saying that all of this makes it necessary to take the proper approach to their indoctrination and their professional training.

The active participation by warrant officers in the campaign for good combat readiness of the subunits, units and ships and for improvement of the training and

indoctrinational process is the result of goal-oriented work performed with them by commanders, staffs and political organs. It is important, along with the proven methods of working with cadres, also to employ the effective new forms of work which measure up most fully to the demands made of the warrant officers and to the specific nature of their service. The effectiveness of this work is borne out by the fact that the majority of warrant officers are experts in the combat and political training, highly rated specialists, skillful indoctrinators of the men. Many subunits commanded by them achieve consistently good results and are right-flank participants in the socialist competition.

Army and navy life is rich in examples of exemplary performance of service duties by the warrant officers. Many of them demonstrated great skills, courage and the ability to accomplish difficult tasks in modern combat in the "Zapad-81" exercise. Among those distinguishing themselves were Senior Warrant Officer N. Zubenko, Senior Warrant Officer A. Korol', Warrant Officer V. Bashev, Warrant Officer P. Vasilenko and many others, whose military work has been singled out for awards from the homeland.

The successful development of the warrant officers also results from the implementation of requirements contained in the statute on their performance of their service duties. We know that this statute extends to the warrant officers' broad possibilities for training at higher educational institutions and for obtaining a secondary specialized military education through the external-studies programs of military schools. They can study by correspondence as well with the higher military educational institutions. Steps have also been taken to improve their material and other kinds of support. The fact that certain advantages have been established for regular soldiers, sailors, sergeant and petty officers, individuals with a higher or secondary specialized education entering the service as warrant officers is also highly important.

The institution in 1980 of the military ranks of senior warrant officers (praporshchik, michman) was another demonstration of the concern exhibited by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for improving the composition of the professional military cadres.

Improving the level of the warrant officers' military, political and special training and the development of good moral and combat qualities in them is an extremely important area of the work performed with the warrant officers. Special schools have been created, where the future warrant officers acquire theoretical knowledge, master advanced training and indoctrination methods and acquire the necessary practical skills in their selected military specialty. The school graduates ordinarily fit into the formation rapidly and confidently command the subunits, competently operate the combat equipment and become reliable assistants to the officers with respect to strengthening military discipline and regulation order.

The commander's training of warrant officers right in the units and on the ships takes into account the positions they hold. Assemblies, classes on instructional methods and drills are conducted for them. Lecture agencies, universities and clubs of technical military knowledge, technical conferences and other kinds of

training are extensively employed to improve their technical military erudition. In the motorized rifle regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel L. Gerasimenko, for example, and in the subunits headed by officers V. Korotkov, V. Kuznetsov and Yu. Posin, the warrant officers are regularly addressed by the more experienced officers, and matters pertaining to their professional training are constantly at the focus of attention of the staffs and party organizations. This has had a great deal to do with the fact that most of the regiment warrant officers are skilled methods experts and highly rated specialists. They provide the officers with a great deal of assistance with respect to motivating the personnel to strive successfully to fulfill the large socialist commitments in the competition for a worthy reception for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR with the motto: "For the Peaceful Labor of the Soviet People--Reliable Protection!"

At the same time, however, experience has demonstrated the fact that there are still numerous unutilized reserves in the training and indoctrination of the warrant officers, both at the schools and in the commander training system in the units and on the ships. Some of them fulfill their service duties without a proper sense of responsibility and are slow to develop as specialists. Unfortunately, there are also cases of infractions of discipline by the warrant officers and of deviations from standards of communist morality. Within two to three years of service in the outstanding units and ships the warrant officers receive training adequate for them successfully to perform their assigned tasks. This is not always the case, however. This means that we need a more thoroughly conceived approach to the organization of the training process at the schools and the practical training of cadets in the units and on the ships, and to the improvement of the warrant officers' professional training where they serve.

Despite this, we must not ignore the fact that the qualitative makeup of the warrant officers is constantly improving. At the present time most of them have a higher, secondary or specialized education and are rated specialists and masters. One frequently finds warrant officers with an engineering education in the units and on the ships. A large percentage of the warrant officers are communists or Komsomol members. By taking an active part in the public work, specifically the work of party and Komsomol organizations, they grow spiritually and morally and acquire the skills in working with people which they need so very much. It is also very important for them to take an active part in the work of the warrant officers' councils, sports sections and technical groups.

Decisions coming out of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions issued by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev orient us toward the improvement of organization, efficiency and discipline. The development of these qualities is the main focus in the work performed with the warrant officers. The development of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, communist conviction, good moral qualities and a sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of their military duty should be constantly at the focus of attention of commanders and political organs. This task, experience has convinced us, is accomplished the more successfully where matters pertaining to improvement of the ideological level and the observance of moral and ethical standards are regularly discussed by the party and Komsomol organizations and at warrant officers' meetings, where there those who deviate from the established requirements are held strictly accountable.

The differentiated approach, as we know, is of considerable importance with respect to the training and indoctrination. Warrant officers with different levels of training join the units and ships each year. Most of them are young and lack service experience and experience in life. Upon becoming warrant officers, they naturally experience difficulties in their development. This is where a great deal depends upon the officers. It is important promptly to determine the individual's strong and weak points, to help him organize his work, to define the main areas of his service work and ways to perform the tasks facing him. There is no question that with this kind of attention the warrant officer rapidly acquires self-confidence. This has been convincingly demonstrated, among others, by the experience of officers V. Fedorov, A. Timoshenko, A. Malinin and V. Shikin, who give constant attention to the individual work performed with the warrant officers.

It is a known fact deviations from the regulation requirements occur most frequently where attention is given over to the conduct of general measures and proper attention is not devoted to individual work with the personnel, to their requests and needs. This is unacceptable. Nor can we ignore the fact that the work of many warrant officers has to do with the protection of stocks of materiel and supplies--clothing, food, fuel, money and so forth. It is important not only to select worthy individuals for these positions, but also constantly to instill in them a sense of responsibility for the assigned job, thrift and concern for the goods and supplies, to take prompt steps to correct any deficiencies in their work.

An extremely important task in the training and indoctrination of warrant officers consists in developing in them a desire to fulfill their service duties in an exemplary manner, to strictly fulfill the demands contained in the military regulations. This is achieved primarily through day-to-day demandingness on the part of the commanders and precise organization of the service and the training process in the unit or on the ship. Furthermore, it is important to see that the warrant officers themselves take an active part in the work of organizing the service, the training and the lives of the personnel.

The commanders and chiefs and personnel officers have tasks of responsibility with respect to selecting candidates to become warrant officers from among the best first-term and reserve soldiers and sergeants. They must make a thorough and profound study of each candidate's political qualities and work characteristics. It is also important to adhere absolutely to the established procedure, to create all the conditions necessary for the strengthening of the cadres. Experience has convinced us that when this matter is well organized and handled well that many warrant officers voluntarily link their life to the army and navy, not for a brief period but for a long time, select military service as their permanent career. We also need to consider the practice of accepting women with special training, who meet the other requirements set for military cadres, to fill certain warrant officer (praporshchik, michman) positions.

The successful accomplishment of the tasks involved in selecting candidates for warrant officer positions is inseparably bound up with constant concern for improving the role and the prestige of this category of military cadres, with the

ability of commanders, political organs and personnel officers to explain to the soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers their prospects in the service in the rank of warrant officer.

Warrant officers have a great role in the accomplishment of tasks facing the Armed Forces. The demands made of their ideological conditioning and professional skill are constantly increasing. Daily concern for improving the indoctrination and training of the officers' prime assistants is one of the important factors in the continued improvement of combat readiness for the army and navy.

11499

CSO: 1801/125

ARMED FORCES

ADM SHASHKOV ON PHYSICAL TRAINING

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Vice Adm N. Shashkov, chairman of the Sports Committee of the USSR Ministry of Defense: "The Great Measure of Combat"]

[Text] "...take steps to further strengthen the physical conditioning of servicemen and to develop army sports."
(From the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Further Increasing Mass Participation in Physical Culture and Sports.")

The decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Further Increasing Mass Participation in Physical Culture and Sports" was accepted in the army and navy as a program document defining new ways to develop our physical culture movement, as yet another convincing demonstration of the attention and concern constantly exhibited by the party and the government for strengthening the health of the Soviet people, preparing them for highly productive work and defense of the homeland.

In the USSR Armed Forces physical conditioning and mass-participation sports are an effective means of enhancing the combat readiness of the units, ships and formations, the combat skill of the fighting men and their indoctrination, of strengthening military discipline. In short, physical exercises are valuable for us military people not only in that they help us to strengthen our health and make us stronger, but mainly because they effectively contribute to the fulfillment of our tasks under conditions approaching actual combat to the maximum possible degree and to our excellent mastery of the combat equipment and weapons. This was particularly demonstrated by the "Zapad-81" exercise, in which the successful performance of the fighting men in the difficult situation was due in great part to their large reserve of physical stamina. Despite this, however, we do not have the slightest justification to become complacent and self-satisfied.

The final test in the 23d Mass-Participation Sports Review conducted at the end of last year revealed many major shortcomings in the organization of physical conditioning for the personnel of a number of units and subunits in the Kiev, North Caucasus and Ural Military Districts, the Black Sea Fleet and the Caspian Flotilla. This was true, among others, of the units whose sports committee members include

officers Yu. Kul'gin, V. Botvin and A. Dobrov. The most common deficiency was poor knowledge of hand-to-hand combat techniques by the fighting men, poor results in the cross-country race and the 10-kilometer forced march. In those units only as many as 13 percent of the fighting men fulfilled their socialist commitments for sports.

A study of the state of affairs in these and certain other units indicates that the poor performance in the inspections was not just a happenstance at all. The primary cause is to be found in the fact that certain commanders—and these are precisely the commanders charged with responsibility for the physical conditioning of the personnel—still do not properly appreciate the importance of physical conditioning, considering it to be a secondary thing. How could one expect the fighting men's level of preparedness to improve, what sort of final results could one expect in the unit in which Major B. Lesikov is a member of the sports committee, when it did not even get around to explaining to the fighting men in good time the conditions for the forthcoming review of mass sports work? The physical training exercises are conducted with poor methods in that unit, accessory drills are rarely scheduled, and the sections and teams are barely being kept alive—suffice it to say that they have extremely few members, that only seven percent of the officers and warrant officers are active in them.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, demands that physical conditioning be considered one of the important training subjects, that it be evaluated in the final inspections of the forces, fleets and military educational institutions. To follow these instructions absolutely, to seek new forms and methods for improving the physical conditioning of all categories of servicemen, to strive for real mass participation in the sports activities—this is the task facing the commanders, sports committees, physical training and sports specialists.

The physical and methodological training of the future officers should be a subject of special concern and attention. I am forced with a certain amount of regret to mention the inadequate quality of this work at certain military educational institutions. They include the Leningrad Higher Artillery Command School imeni Krasnyy Oktyabr', the Higher Military Pilots' School imeni A. F. Myasnikov in Kacha and a number of others. The primary concern is caused by the poor methodological knowledge and skills of the cadets, by their inability properly to perform and especially, to demonstrate, this or that technique, to organize the work of the sections, to conduct competitions in the subunit. After all, when they arrive in the forces in the future, the young officers will have to train their subordinates. What will they train them, if they lack the necessary skills?

Life is constantly facing us with new and more difficult tasks with respect to improving the physical conditioning of the personnel, the fulfillment of which is directly dependent primarily upon improvement of the methodological supervision of physical training on the spot, upon improvement of the effectiveness and the military applicability of the exercises. This will require unceasing creative quest. A good example is set by specialists of the GSVG [Group of Soviet Forces in Germany] and the Belorussian Military District, who have worked out an adequately effective system for teaching the fighting men hand-to-hand combat

techniques. A mountain obstacle course is being successfully put to use in the Transcaucasus, Turkestan and Central Asian Military Districts, which is helping the men to master skills in conducting combat in difficult mountain conditions, including night conditions.

Improving the organization of mass sports work and the conduct of training activities and competitions involving all the personnel constitutes an important reserve for improving the fighting men's level of physical preparedness. Strange as it seems, there are many units, ships and military educational institutions, where far from all the fighting men take part in the competitions in the VSK [All-Union Sports Complex] standards and the officers, warrant officers (praporshchik, michman) and cadets--in the "Officers' Starts" mass competitions. Very few competitions in the applied military types of sports are held there. And these are precisely the ones we will have to stress in the mass sports work, if we want the physical conditioning to measure up to the greatest possible degree to the combat training requirements.

A great deal of attention is given over to skiing in many military districts. The fighting men ski up to 1,000 kilometers during the season. This is a good thing, but we now have to think about the need to complicate the tasks. A need to involve more than simply "racking up" kilometers: It is important for the fighting men concomitantly to perfect their combat skills. For example, they should practice firing and tossing grenades accurately during a march, including night marches, traveling in protective equipment and "entering" into battle. Furthermore, all their actions should be governed by the appropriate normative requirements.

And now, let us discuss the technical types of sports separately. Although their popularity among the personnel is growing, it is still premature to say that they have become a firmly established part of the sports activity in the forces. In some places we still need to demonstrate their importance with respect to helping the fighting men master their combat occupations rapidly and well. All types of underwater swimming need to become more popular among the sailors and the development of motor, radio, helicopter, airplane and other types of sports leaves something to be desired. The situation would unquestionably benefit, if the sports committees and physical training specialists, first and foremost the commanders, would give their attention to it.

A universal, positive attitude and interest in sports, after all, depends precisely upon the commanders, as does the effective utilization of the sports facilities available in the units and at the garrisons. The stadiums are still frequently empty on the personnel's days-off, however, and the swimming pools, gymnasiums and other facilities are not fully used or see no activity at all. The party and Komsomol organizations often simply accept this situation.

At certain garrisons mass sports work has been neglected among the family members of servicemen, including the children and youth, as well as among the blue- and white-collar workers of the Soviet Army and Navy. I would like to see the experience of the YuGV [Southern Group of Forces], where everything necessary for engaging in physical culture has been created for the trade union members and students to be taken as an example in the resolution of these problems.

The decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Further Enhancement of the Mass Aspect of Physical Culture and Sports" indicates what extensive reserves we have for improving the physical conditioning of the personnel in the army and navy. At the present time measures have been worked out and are being universally implemented in the forces, the stress in which is on such key issues as the development of dexterity, stamina, solid volitional conditioning and applied skills for performing successfully in combat. All of this will help to improve the sports fitness of the personnel and properly improve the combat readiness of the subunits and strengthen discipline only if a single measurement--the measurement of modern combat--is used for assessing this work.

11499

CSO: 1801/125

ARMED FORCES

DECEMBER MAIL BAG REVIEWED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 2

[Article: "The RED STAR Mail"]

[Text] The editors received 14,438 letters from readers in December of 1981, 352 of which were published. The newspaper received 242 letters of commentary on its articles.

December, the last month of the past year, the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, was marked by a number of important events. Those events were broadly reflected in the editors' mail. The stream of letters from readers contained reports about how the nation and Soviet fighting men have begun fulfilling decisions coming out of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, about the beginning of the training year in the army and navy. The mail contained numerous letters about the 75th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and about his receiving the Order of Lenin and the "Gold Star" medal of Hero of the Soviet Union.

In sincere words which came from the heart, party veteran R. Gorokhovskiy of Zhitomir, Colonel (reserve) Pernik, chairman of the committee for assisting Baku's Nasiminskiy Rayon Military Commissariat, Colonel (reserve) V. Shevchenko of Odessa and war veterans S. Bondar' of Murmansk, F. Mitichkin of Voronezh, V. Novikov of Sverdlovsk and many others expressed their profound appreciation to Leonid Il'ich for his tireless concern for the Soviet people's welfare, for the strengthening of the Soviet Nation's economic and defensive might and for the enormous amount of work he has performed for the sake of peace, and send him their sincere congratulations and good wishes. The "All-Union Commissar" Ya. Naumov of Leningrad called L. I. Brezhnev in a poem dedicated to him.

War veteran F. Kzhel'nikov writes from Kalininskaya Oblast: "All of the Soviet people know you, dear Leonid Il'ich, as a wise party leader and statesman, creator of the Program for Peace and courageous fighter for peace. We also remember you as a steadfast fighting man, a fine political worker/fighter."

A letter from Simferopol' signed by Colonel (retired) A. Zakrevskiy and Colonel (retired) A. Kaladay to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev ends with the words: "We reserve

and retired generals and officers, veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces, will serve the Communist Party's cause loyally to our final breath and give our all to the development of ideologically convinced patriots, selflessly devoted to their homeland and prepared reliably to defend the gains of October."

Letters from the fighting men on the combat and political training during the first month of the training year are imbued with that same idea--to be steadfast and competent defenders of the homeland. Senior Lieutenant V. Gavrilov, for example, writes that the military missilemen of their unit are filled with resolve to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR in a fitting manner. "The antiaircraft missile subunit," he continues, "commanded by officer V. Kas'yanov has held an excellent rating four years in a row. Senior Lieutenant I. Moskvina's men are ahead in the competition."

The communists are in the forefront of the personnel's struggle to improve the combat readiness of the subunits, units and ships, as they are in every important matter. A number of letters eloquently discuss their mobilizing and organizational force. Private Zh. Astanov, among others, writes about the aggressiveness of the communists in the battalion in which Major B. Bresko is secretary of the party bureau. His letter makes special mention of the public activeness and the personal example set in the combat training by communists Senior Lieutenant A. Zaychikov and S. Baygachev. The platoons under their command are among the best in the unit.

December's mail discussed yet another important event in the life of the troops and naval forces: new soldiers have taken the military oath. Some of the parents attending the event wrote about it.

V. Zimenkova of Moscow wrote the following, as an example: "It was an important celebration for our sons, for all the fighting men of the unit and for us, the parents. We are very glad that our sons prepared themselves well for that triumphant moment when they took the oath of loyalty to the homeland. And we have no doubt that under the leadership of the experienced commanders they will very soon become skilled airborne troops."

The letters of many of our nation's citizens contain an appeal to fighting men of the Armed Forces honorably to serve the homeland, persistently to perfect their combat skill and reliably to guard the homeland. Reader I. Safarov, who received a report from the unit commander on his son Ismail's successes in the service, writes: "It was my duty to bring my sons up in a spirit of respect for their elders, of love for the homeland. For everything else, I am infinitely grateful to Ismail's commanders. My other four sons will go one after the other to serve in the army. I want them to become the same kind of soldiers as Ismail. May all Soviet fighting men become masters of military affairs. Peace on earth will then grow stronger."

11499

CSO: 1801/125

ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL ON HEALTH CARE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Concern for the Fighting Men's Health"]

[Text] The homeland's defenders are surrounded by universal love and care in our nation. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government do everything possible to provide the army and navy with everything necessary for the fulfillment of their important task--to guard the full labor of the Soviet people and serve as a bulwark of the universal peace. The material circumstances and living conditions of personnel in the Armed Forces are improving from year to year. Soviet fighting men are provided with good uniforms and receive food high in calories, and their cultural, trade and medical services are improving.

A great deal of attention is devoted to protecting and strengthening the health of the homeland's defenders. A system of well-equipped treatment and prophylactic medical institutions has been created in the army and navy, which is staffed by highly skilled specialists. Wherever the Soviet fighting man is performing his military service, there is always undiminished monitoring of the state of his health, and he can receive needed medical attention anywhere and at any time.

A great deal has been done in recent years to improve the performance of the medical service's military element, to enhance its role in the system of medical support for army and navy personnel. Laboratories, functional diagnostics and physical therapy offices have been set up and are effectively functioning at most medical stations. The adoption of modern treatment and diagnostic methods in the practical operation of military dispensaries and hospitals has made it possible to improve the treatment and to speed up the return of servicemen to the ranks following illnesses and injuries. An active effort is under way to develop and improve the conditions for the disposition of medical subunits. All of this is helping to achieve more precise organization of the medical service in the forces, to improve the quality of medical services for the personnel and the system for protecting and strengthening their health.

Every day the postal service delivers letters to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, which tell about the noble work of the military medics, about their efforts to do everything possible to cure the patient's ailment. Warrant Officer (Praporshchik) I. Kovalenko

writes the following to the editors: "We would like for you to express to the newspaper our gratitude to Lieutenant Colonel of Medical Service N. Shklyarenko and his men. Sensitivity, responsiveness, kindness and selflessness are characteristic of Nikolay Ivanovich and his colleagues. The patients are surrounded by constant care and attention, by exceptional kindness and heartfelt warmth."

The editors receive many such letters. And almost every one of them gives a high rating to the work, the expertise and talents of the military doctors. They also reflect profound respect for all medical service workers.

Along with the positive aspects of the work performed to provide medical support for the personnel, however, there are unfortunately still some shortcomings and unresolved matters. Certain commanders and chiefs do not demonstrate proper concern for the health of their men. Some of them react with skepticism when the servicemen complain about their health and do not take prompt steps to provide them with medical aid. High-quality, in-depth medical examinations are not always provided for the servicemen, and errors are made in diagnosis and treatment. And in some cases these are caused by a careless or insensitive attitude toward patients on the part of medical personnel. In a number of military districts, specifically the Central Asia, Siberian and Odessa military districts, and in the Northern Fleet, there are instances in which proper attention is not given to the development and improvement of the medical service's material and technical facilities, to the distribution of medical stations and hospitals, the creation of conditions essential to the examination and treatment of patients. All of these shortcomings must be resolutely corrected.

The protection and strengthening of the fighting men's health should be an object of constant concern on the part of commanders, political organs, staffs and rear service workers. They must be made more responsible with respect to insuring that regulation standards are met with respect to billeting the personnel. They must demonstrate paternal concern for the living conditions of the men and for their medical services. The regular medical monitoring of living conditions, food preparation and the combat and special training of the personnel have an extremely important function within the system of steps to protect the health of the fighting men. Experience has shown that the effectiveness of this monitoring depends to a significant degree upon the demandingness of the doctor, upon his refusal to accept shortcomings in any area of the health service.

Medical service workers are charged with a noble and important mission. With their selfless work they help to enhance the physical strength and strengthen the morale of the personnel, to improve the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces. Prompt treatment and anti-epidemic prophylaxis, strict sanitary and hygienic control over the lives and living conditions of the soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers in combination with well organized toughening and physical conditioning of the fighting men--this is the certain path to seeing that the personnel are always in the combat formation.

The function of the medical service chief of the regiment or the ship is especially important to well-organized medical support for the troops and naval forces.

His regulation duties are fairly vast. And in order for him to perform them successfully and productively he must constantly perfect his professional expertise and organizational skills. It is important to achieve a situation in which effective steps are taken to prevent illnesses, to diagnose illnesses promptly, to hospitalize patients in the early stages of their illnesses and provide them with quality treatment in every unit, on every ship. The regimental and the ship's doctor must have a good understanding of the peculiarities of the service performed by the fighting men, of the specific nature of the tasks performed by them, to maintain solid, effective communication with the commander and in each specific instance, to arrive at skilled recommendations aimed at protecting the health of the fighting men in the course of their combat training and service.

Army and navy personnel are faced with difficult and important tasks this training year. Their successful accomplishment will also depend greatly upon how well the medical service is organized in the forces. It is an important task of commanders, political organs and rear service workers to further improve medical support for the troops and naval forces.

11499

CSO: 1801/125

ARMED FORCES

UDC 72:355.415.3

MILITARY HEALTH, RECREATION FACILITIES DESCRIBED

Moscow ARKHITEKTURA SSSR in Russian No 2, Feb 82 (signed to press 14 Jan 82) pp 2-15

[Article by USSR Council of Ministers Prize winner and Honored Architect of the RSFSR Yu. Krivushchenko, chief architect of the Central Voenproyekt (not further identified): "Creative Activity of the Central Voenproyekt"]

[Text] It is the sacred duty of every soviet person to defend the homeland and strengthen the country's defense might.

"The party and government have not lost sight for even a single day of questions of strengthening the country's defense might and its Armed Forces," said Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in the accountability report to the 26th Party Congress.

The Soviet fighting man is to the world a disinterested, courageous patriot, an internationalist ready to overcome any difficulties.

The constant concern for the fighting man, for improving the quality of his combat and political training, improving his living conditions and maintaining his health, demand the renovation of obsolescent military stations and the construction of tourist centers, sanatoria, hospitals and sports facilities.

Military architects, designers and builders are called upon to actualize through their selfless labor party and government concern for our fighting men.

One such collective of military designers is the Central Voenproyekt, which has during its 50 years of existence been transformed from a small planning collective attached to the RKKA [Workers' and Peasants' Red Army] Military-Construction Administration into a large planning organization of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

The Central Voenproyekt does a variety of planning. Military stations, school, technical-laboratory and administrative buildings, plants, treatment and health institutions, sports facilities -- this is by no means a complete list of its planning activity.

The Central Voenproyekt is constantly working on developing standard designs and reviewing them in light of new requirements of the USSR Armed Forces Regulations, as well as experience in operating existing standard buildings and facilities and the practical recommendations of the troops.

In the 1930's, the Central Voenproyekt was faced for the first time in our history (in the world, for that matter), not counting limited Russian prerevolutionary railroad construction, with the task of general standard planning for troops.

These were initially only plans for barracks, Red Army and commander messes, clubs, housing, warehouses and storage facilities. The task was to provide the basic unit-layout resolutions and determine building technical-economic indicators. The blueprints for the above-mentioned plans were generally made on the spot, which was entirely appropriate given the relatively low volume of construction.

In connection with the increasing volume of construction for the Red Army and expansion of the construction regions, we began in 1935-1937 to make plans for various temperature and ground conditions in the blueprint stage. This period in general troop building design is interesting as the start of a unified technical policy and the use of standard structural parts registers which were widely used both by military designers and by civilian designers.

At the start of its activity, the Central Voenproyekt was also young in terms of the age of its specialists, the oldest chiefs and leaders being under 30. We now include among the founding veterans of the Central Voenproyekt the names of many of the young architects of that time: V. Novosadov, N. Gaygarov, M. Dzis'ko, B. Barkhin, A. Terenin, S. Levitan, L. Mochin, V. Belokurov, M. Lerman, N. Zazvonov and K. Trots. Many of them thrive to this day.

Working on standard plans and such large individual competitive projects as the Academy imeni M. V. Frunze (1931), a scientific-research institute (1931) and the Red Army House (1932), the creative groups of young architects enlisted the consultation of well-known Moscow architects such as A. Vlasov, G. Gol'ts and Honored Scientist and Artist of the RSFSR I. Zholtovskiy who became chief architects at our institute after the war. The frequent encounters and discussions with I. Zholtovskiy became for the young TsVP [Central Voenproyekt] specialists a kind of "architecture university. With his enormous practical experience and irreproachable architectural taste, he never overwhelmed with his prestige; he treated each member of the collective with respect, patiently teaching them to find logically justified compositions and efficient architectural-layout and unit-spacing resolutions.

I. Zholtovskiy thought the tectonic basis of a structure was the start of any healthy architectural organism. He also extended this stipulation to classical architecture. Later, in an article "On True and False Beauty In Architecture" in the 10 October 1954 issue of STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA, he wrote: "I am deeply convinced that lowering the cost of and industrializing large-scale construction, standardization and unitization, are not contradictory and facilitate the task of creating the beautiful, majestic, joyous architecture of communism. If we properly solve the problem of industrialization, we will be able to really elevate our architecture to a higher level and be able to do even more to quickly establish a Soviet style of architecture. On this path, we have full freedom of innovation."

In the prewar period, the Central Voenproyekt collective individually designed a large number of large, unique complexes, individual buildings and facilities, including buildings for the People's Defense Commissariat, the Academy imeni M. V. Frunze and Academy imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov, scientific-research institutes, sanatoria complexes and individual sanatoria structures, hospitals, housing in Moscow,

as well as Red Army Houses in a number of cities. All these complexes, buildings and facilities are rightly considered significant examples of city design and construction. Repair plants, production combines, airfields, test grounds, bases and other defense facilities were also designed during that same period.

During the war, all the design organization's efforts were directed into providing industrial and defense projects with design documentation, into protecting and camouflaging them, as well as into developing a series of registers of all manner of field installations for the front (command posts, aircraft concealment, field hospitals, ground shelters, kitchens, very simple water collectors, workshops, and so on).

By decision of the State Defense Committee, the Central Voenproyekt collective did some very important work on planning and providing the technical leadership for construction of a large number of operating airfields, as well as mobile tank repair plants.

With the victorious conclusion of World War II, TsVP architects and engineers, together with military builders, invested much labor and skill in rebuilding housing-barracks, cultural, personal-services and production-technological buildings and facilities destroyed by the German-Fascist invaders.

In the late 1940's and early 1950's, unique buildings were also built using TsVP designs. They included, for example, Ministry of Defense housing in a number of regions of Moscow: Sadovo-Kudrinskaya Ulitsa, Pioneer Ponds, Smolenskaya Embankment and Petrovsko-Razumovskaya Avenue. The architecture of these houses fits in beautifully with the ensemble of streets on which they are built. The buildings reflect the designers' ability to make sensitive use of their classical and Russian architectural legacy. Even today, these houses please Muscovites with their appearance, as well as with their comfortable, well laid-out apartments.

The main building of the sanatorium imeni Ya. F. Fabritsius in Sochi and the swim center at the Ministry of Defense sanatorium in Kislovodsk were also built from individual designs in the early 1950's.

The architecture of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers building built from a TsVP design in 1948-1953 is monumental and generally recognized as being highly artistic (architects V. Novosadov and V. Khutsiyev, with the participation of architects Ye. Kutyrev and A. Kutyreva and engineers I. Tsygankov and N. Rakuzin). National themes were used successfully in the design of the facades and interiors and in the building's murals. The designing of the new Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers building was entrusted to the TsVP and was to be in a place destroyed during the catastrophic 1948 Ashkhabad earthquake.

The emotional content of the Great Victory resounded in all these structures. At the same time, the complexity and time involved in designing and building these structures did not correspond to the growing capital construction tempo. In the mid-1950's, the search for new paths in architecture and construction was intensified, laying the foundation for improved construction industrialization and economy.

Thorough study of the functional features of life on military posts led to the development of norms based on them, providing an opportunity to improve building layouts and personnel living conditions. This experience in the mid-1950's led to TsVP success in developing large-panel five-story housing designs.

During this period, as industrial house-building improved, the Central Voenproyekt moved from the first simple five-story houses to architecturally expressive frame-panel buildings with more stories, one example being the dormitory for academy lecture students on Sadovo-Spasskaya Ulitsa in Moscow.

In 1956, our party Central Committee set the country's architects and builders the task of resolutely fighting for efficiency and quality in architecture and construction at the All-Union Builders Conference. Much attention was also paid both to the large-scale industrialization of construction through design and to the creation of construction industry plants and strict economy of funds, especially in large-scale housing construction. This directed the work of architects and builders along the path of seeking out new architectural resolutions with good functional-technological qualities, both in standard construction and in the design of unique buildings and facilities. TsVP work included, for example, buildings at the Central Museum of the USSR Armed Forces and the Military Artists Studio imeni Grekov.

The Museum of the USSR Armed Forces (architects N. Gaygarov and B. Barkhin, with the participation of O. Danchenko and I. Vasilevskiy and engineers V. Belokurov and P. Aksenov) is a single structure with well-defined system of pylons. A central hall with a main staircase is the basis of its volumetric-spatial composition. The main hall is surrounded by simple-shaped, small halls following the "overflowing" space principle, thus creating an impression of grandeur and vastness in the interior.

The building for the Military Artists Studio imeni Grekov (architects Yu. Krivushchenko and O. Danchenko, with the participation of I. Vasilevskiy and engineers V. Belokurov and Ye. Lebedev) supplements the shape of the museum and completes its exhibit space through its simple modular-unit shape and decorative "USSR Armed Forces" bas-relief panel.

The search for new lightweight components and the effort to make the materials-intensiveness of structures as low as possible are especially evident in the design of sports facilities. Among the earliest was the TsSKA [Central Army Sports Club] Tennis Palace in Moscow, seating 600 in stands (architect Yu. Krivushchenko, with the participation of O. Danchenko and engineers V. Belokurov and M. Morozov, 1964-1965). The ferroaluminum-panel shell arch offered an opportunity to reduce the adjusted weight of a square meter of roof to 35 kg. The parabolic shape of the roof corresponded to the trajectory of a tennis ball in play. This permitted a very economical building, with minimal cubic volume.

In the 1970's and early 1980's, the Central Voenproyekt has completed the largest projects in the history of all areas of its multifaceted creative activity. These have been years of struggle for fully-prefabricated, industrial construction. Frames and suspended claydite-concrete panels with a minimum number of type-sizes became the architect's and engineer's basic palette in design developments. It should be noted in this regard that not only did the aesthetic aspect of the architecture not suffer, but it received a modern new phonation in the buildings and facilities erected. At the same time, this past decade was for the institute one of great design difficulties associated with the variety of types of work being done. There arose a critical necessity of specializing individual design subdivisions and better ties with specialized USSR Gosstroy institutes.

Through its designs and technical policy, the Central Voenproyekt is promoting the concept of increasing construction industrialization by renovating and retooling

existing construction industry enterprises. Close creative ties among collectives of designers, builders, customers and industry has made it possible to complete a large number of very large general-purpose troop facilities over the past 10 years.

A unified catalog of industrial items was developed and used as the basis for a series of standard general-purpose troop project designs of various types. Building functional-layout resolutions and external appearance were improved considerably in designs in this series.

At present, new series of standard designs are being used in the comprehensive development of military posts (authors collective: V. Bashkov, S. Papirovy, A. Andryushchenko, S. Gorin and others). The architecture of facilities in this development is characterized by a unified modular and structural system of standard designs, unified panel coatings for all buildings and facilities, simplicity and monumentality of public group forms (clubs, messes, study buildings). Monotypic entrance porches were found for barracks, headquarters and aid stations.

The greater demands being made on working, study, recreation and physical training conditions for servicemen have faced the Central Voenproyekt with the necessity of reviewing long-standing principles of building up military bases.

The authors of a new general-purpose troop facility (architects Ye. Aleksandrov, G. Kochetova, S. Gorin, and V. Zver'kov, engineers V. Bashkov, S. Papirovy, L. Polishchuk, N. Staroverov and V. Khokhlov) rejected free-standing barracks, clubs, messes, study and sports facilities around a square and decided to modularize these elements of the bases as the foundation of their functional-compositional resolution. The very well thought-out zoning of groups of facilities on the site also deserves much attention.

The Central Voenproyekt has now embarked on scientific-technical substantiation of an interlocking-unit method of design and has begun developing the designs, standardizing not the building as a whole, but layout-structural interlocking units which can be grouped and connected into facility modules which integrate in optimum fashion with the landscape and surrounding developments. These designs also assume a significant reduction in utilities lines, roads and construction costs (10-15 percent).

This past decade, the Central Voenproyekt collective has worked hard, in the area of planning military study facilities, on renovating the material-technical base of study facilities and service complexes.

The new dormitory at the Military Academy imeni M. V. Frunze (architects V. Ass and V. Svistunov, engineers A. Andreicheva and I. Martynenko, 1975) is a semicircular five-story module embodying the architectural-compositional concept in L. Rudnev's original design. The new facility is compositionally subordinate to the academy's study building and is on a stylobate which is a continuation of the existing one. This careful attitude towards one of the best works of Soviet architecture has ensured the integrity of the complex's volumetric-spatial composition.

In 1979, along with a number of other Moscow design institutes, the Central Voenproyekt was invited to participate in a service-complex design competition. Two of the designs submitted were judged best, and one was that of the TsVP.

The 10-story square building level with the yard relies visually on the angular abutments of the stairwell-elevator towers; together with approaches on several levels and the main approach from Heroes Alley, it creates a monumental appearance for the service complex.

The microrayon on Mosfil'movskaya Ulitsa in Moscow (architects A. Andryushchenko, E. Demidova and N. Savinov) occupies a special place in housing construction in this past decade. The multistory towers on a picturesque portion of Mosvil'movskaya Ulitsa and Universitetskiy Prospekt intersection have beautified the region at the end of Lenin Hills. The well-chosen apartment layouts and their orientation are appreciated by the residents of this microrayon.

The Central Voenproyekt has worked hard on designing the administrative building built in Moscow in 1981 (architect V. Grunin, engineers A. Radchenko, M. Morozov, S. Penkina and others). The building has monumental shapes with an interesting central public unit, meeting hall, buffet, dining room, lobby, front staircase and year-around garden.

The individual areas of the central unit seem to merge into each other, creating the impression of a single space which, given the small size of each individual area, gives the interior a spaciousness and grandeur. The way the space between the girders of the meeting-hall roof is used is interesting, with deep lacunars filled with illustrations. This method "raises" the hall, making its roof architectonic and visually light. The space is effectively zoned.

Construction of Olympiad-80 facilities on Leningradskiy Prospekt was a significant contribution to Moscow architecture and to providing the army with sports facilities: the TsSKA soccer and track and field complex (FLK) and multipurpose sports facility (USZ). Soviet and foreign teams competed in Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestling, fencing, gymnastics and basketball in the FLK and USZ arenas during the 1979 Spartakiad of Peoples of the USSR and also during the 1980 Olympic Games.

The soccer and track and field complex is the largest facility built using a TsVP design. Its dimensions at ground level are 320 x 112 meters, it is 20 meters high and the construction volume was 700,000 m³. The complex combines two maneges: one for soccer, with a 60 x 110 meter soccer field, and the track and field facility, with a circular 200-meter track, straightaways and sectors for the jumps and throwing events.

Both manege's have stands seating 6,000 each and common service areas with areas for general physical training, handball and athletics [atletizm], a spacious press center, film information centers, an athletes dining hall and service areas for 12,000 spectators. The building is fully prefabricated, with reinforced assembly elements. This made it possible to build it, including the design stage, in 3.5 years. The facility as a whole is architecturally and tectonically distinct: an enormous, three-hectare sail-shaped roof lined inside with gold-colored aluminum and simultaneously covering both manege's and all the facility's auxiliary halls rests on white vertical utilities pylons with a white rock facing.

The collective of designers and builders was awarded the 1981 USSR Council of Ministers Prize and USSR Exhibit of National Economic Achievements medals for this complex.

The multipurpose TsSKA sports center has stands seating 5,000 spectators, a manege for competition in sports such as handball, basketball, volleyball and other hand

sports and two 36 x 18 meter training rooms. In terms of structural resolutions and architecture, it is part of a system including the FLK and comprises a unified architectural ensemble with it.

During the past decade, a large number of sanitarium and hospital complexes and individual public-health buildings were built using TsVP designs. The basic principles used in building these facilities were individual construction methods, maximum preservation of the existing landscape and greenery, best zoning of the site, high technological efficiency of the premises and a precise functional interaction among them, and good aesthetic qualities both of the ensemble as a whole and of the individual facilities and interiors, as well as economy.

The "Crimea" central military sanatorium was built quickly (1972 through 1974) in Frunzenskiy. The complex is situated on the eastern slope of Ayu-Dag mountain in a picturesque valley. Its 14-story main building sets on two terraces (a drop of 40 meters) connected by stairways and an enclosed lift. The lower contains two sleeping facilities, a treatment building, dining hall, club and movie theater, a summer movie theater, a swimming pool and sports area, and the upper contains two sleeping areas, a dining hall and a hothouse (winter garden). All sanatorium facilities are linked by an 800-meter esplanade for strolling.

The combined construction of the sanatorium and housing microrayons in Frunzenskoye Village, the creation of a new village central square, park zone and beach, as well as the renovation of the Ministry of Defense's "Frunzenskoye" sanatorium which has been begun using a general plan worked out by the TsVP, are creating a large, unified health-resort ensemble on the Crimean coast.

The new sleeping building at the sanatorium imeni Voroshilov in Sochi is one of the interesting sanatorium facilities which has been built using a TsVP design.

The nine-story sanatorium unit and its ward balconies facing the sea create a unified ensemble with the swimming pool built into the lower terrace on Pobeda Prospekt and is the dominant new architectural feature on the prospekt.

The authors properly rejected the necessity of subordinating the new ensemble to the existing and rather symmetrical ensemble of the sanatorium imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov and created a new dominant feature on the prospekt. The entire prospekt has behind it a slope with ensembles of individual sanatorium complexes. The new sanatorium imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov building was also put up following this principle, successfully arranging the dining hall unit so as to flow from the lobby group and extend into the inner courtyard.

One significant work of the TsVP is the Central Clinic Military "Arkhangel'skoye" Sanatorium near Moscow. This work was complicated by the fact that the complex is situated on the site of a unique monument of Russian architecture, the former "Arkhangel'skoye" country estate. The first sanatorium buildings were built back before the war. In the 1970's, an entirely new complex consisting of a five-story sleeping building and an enclosed therapy swimming pool and therapy building was created deep within the park. These buildings, grouped around a rectangular front yard, created an ensemble unique in modern architectural forms and, at the same time, harmonious in terms of scale and composition with the ensemble of the monument architecture.

An interesting, large sanatorium ensemble is now being built in Yessentuki. The sleeping building, with space for 350, is distinguished by an excellent layout, with a zone for the treatment division physicians and nurses, and is made up of very simple components on an ISS-04 frame. The terraced approaches to the building and beautifully situated receiving section in the form of a grotto give the ensemble a picturesque, comfortable appearance.

The 280-place sleeping building at the Gurzufskiy military sanatorium is part of the ensemble of the club and movie theater being renovated, the admissions section and entrance group, built-in summer movie theater and a planned treatment building.

The fact that construction is inside a unique park and the proximity of existing sanatorium buildings and former villas which are monuments of 19th century culture have forced the architects to break the facility down into individual two-story units which seem to rise up the mountain. This reduction in scale, while retaining the overall size of the building, and the use in individual facades of materials such as stone and wood which are similar to those used in the existing structures merges the new buildings into a unified ensemble with the architecture of the pearl that is the Crimea.

Construction of new buildings at the hospital imeni Vishnevskiy in Krasnogorsk using a TsVP design is now being expanded. After the construction lines have been completed, this will be the largest Ministry of Defense hospital.

The Sokil'niki hospital design (architect V. Moroz, engineer Z. Il'in, engineer-technologist I. Koncheva) is an interesting one. The building flows plastically into the park. The hospital's modern technological equipment makes it one of the most progressive treatment facilities.

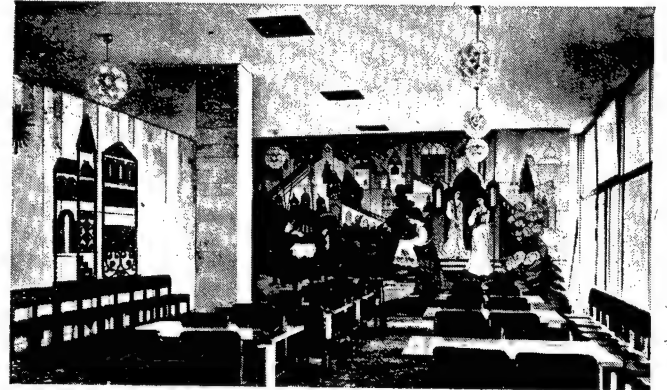
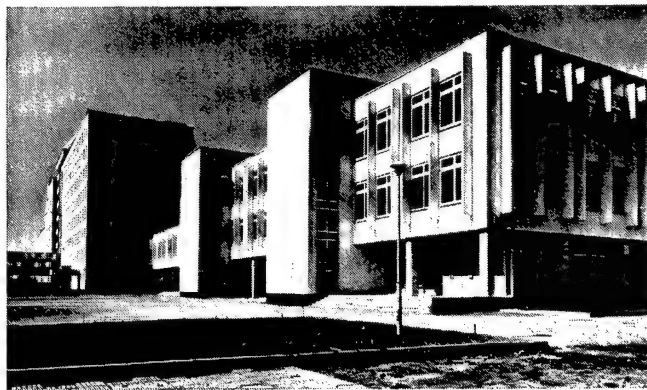
Central Voenproyekt specialists have worked hard on developing a monumental model building.

The traditions of designing a variety of general-purpose troop facilities for the Soviet Army which have evolved in the collective are currently being further developed. This is being facilitated first of all by the purposeful design leadership being provided by such prominent specialists as G. Domanin, N. Pershin, V. Bashkov, I. Dubinin and many talented engineers in various construction specialties.

The Central Voenproyekt collective is currently mobilizing all its creative efforts to carry out the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

(Photos reproduced on following pages are by V. Moskvichyeva.)

Service Complex (1977-1980). Architects Ye. Aleksandrov, S. Gorin, V. Zver'kov and G. Kochetova, engineers V. Bashkov, S. Papirovy, L. Polishchuk, N. Staroverov and V. Khokhlov.

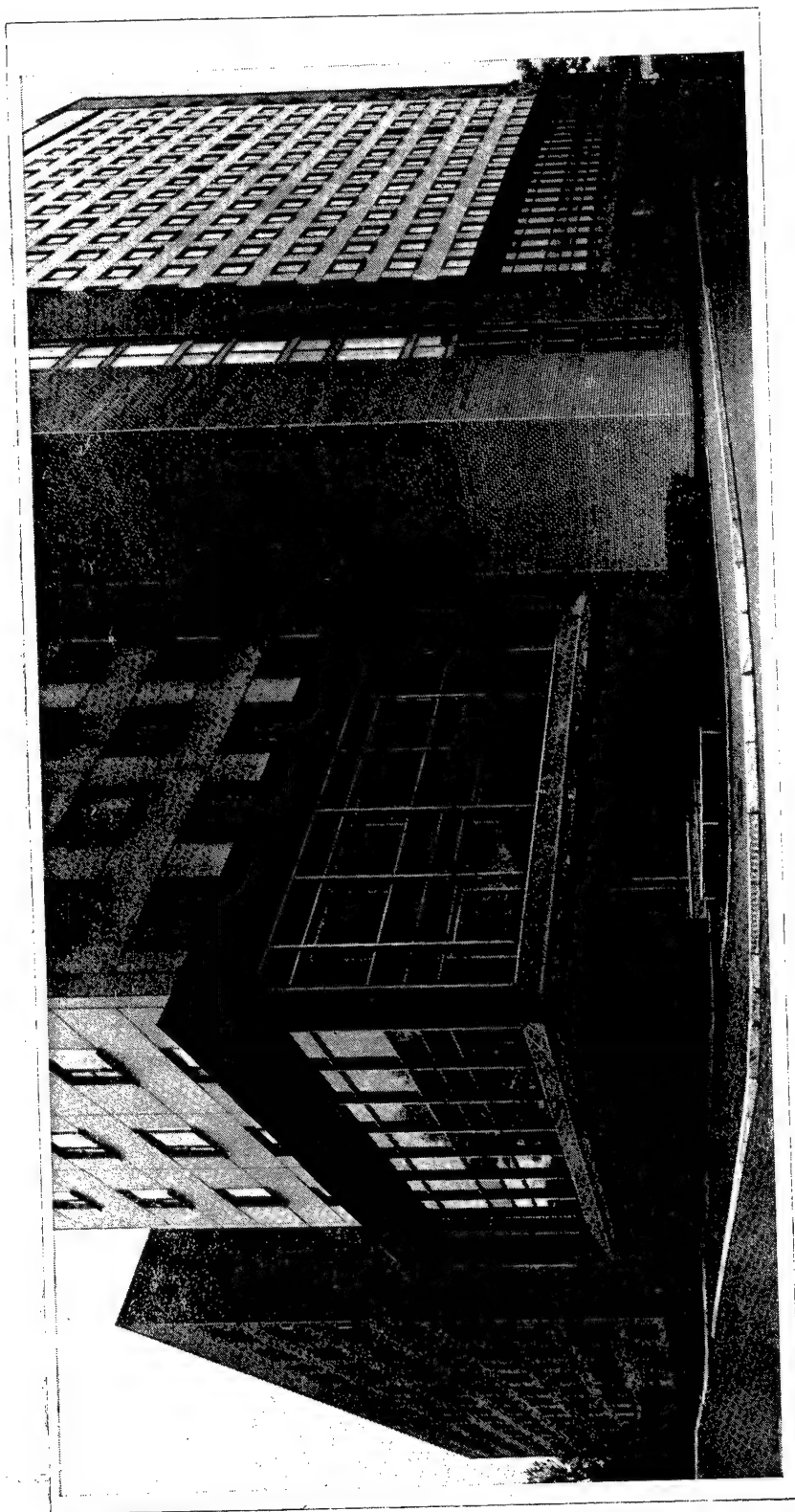


- a. service building
- b. dining hall
- c. conference hall foyer

- d. conference hall building
- e. tea room
- f. conference hall

Service Building (1973-1976). Architects N. Bel'chikov and G. Sherman, with the participation of D. Ragozin, engineers Yu. Saltykov and others.

Main Building



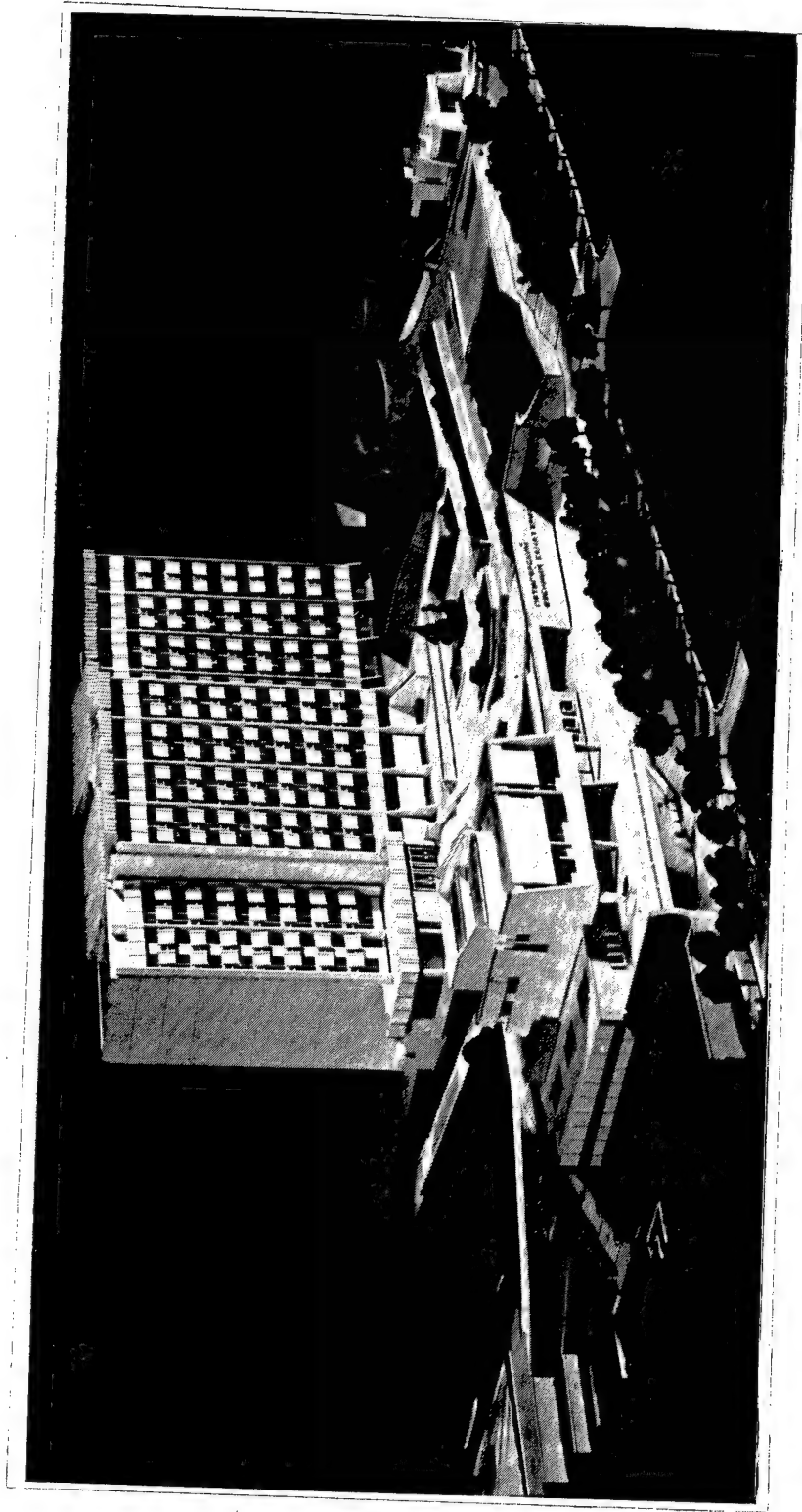
Dining Room Interior (service building from preceding page)



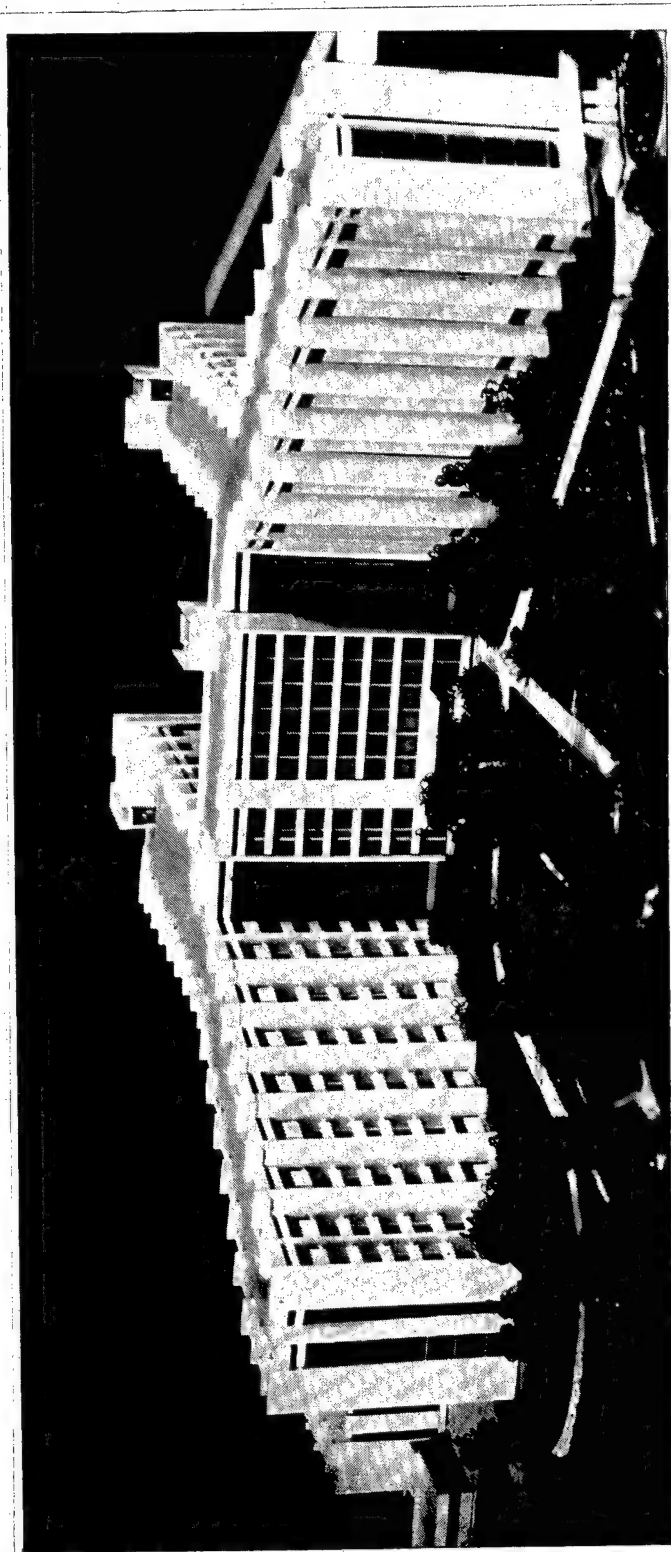
Military Book Center in Moscow (1964-1965). Architects I. Chernyavskiy, and D. Ulanovskaya, engineers K. Mikhaylov and A. Gorenbeyn



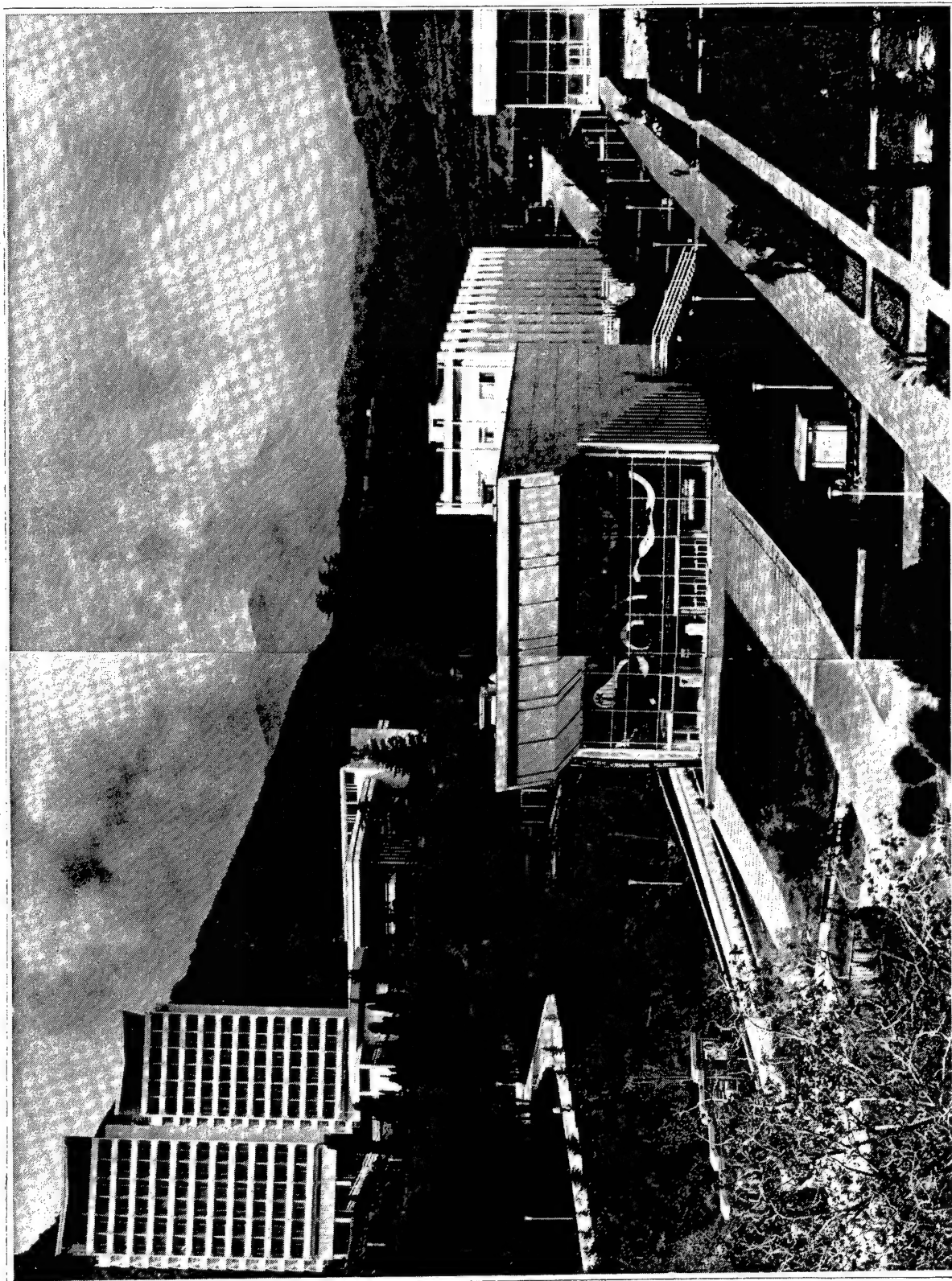
Design of a Sanatorium Under Construction in Pyatigorsk (1979). Architect L. Maksimov
and engineer V. Bukatina



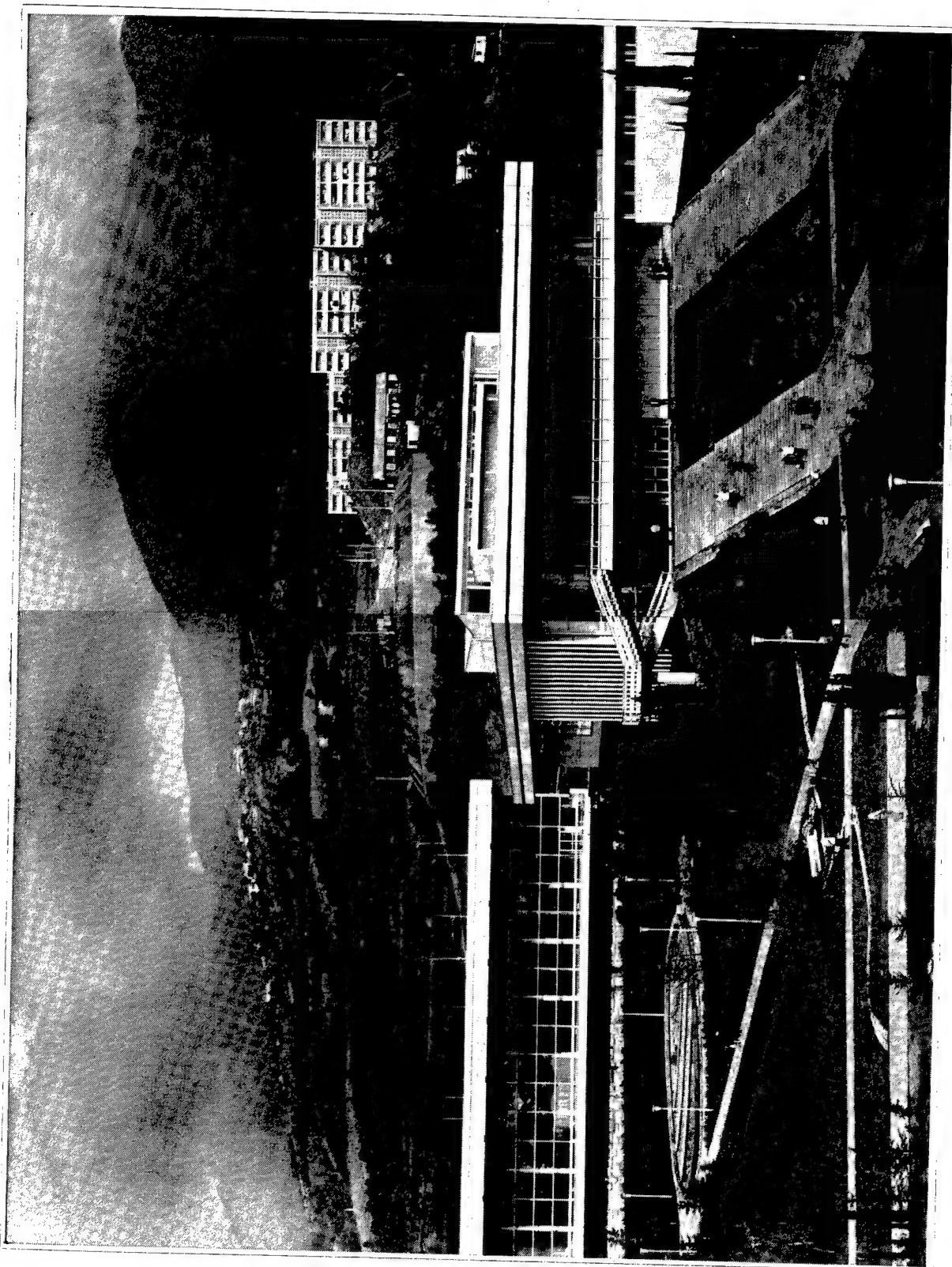
Model of the Central Military Clinical Hospital imeni P. V. Mandryka (1980). Architect V. Moroz, engineers I. Martynenko and Z. Il'in, engineer-technologist I. Koncheva.



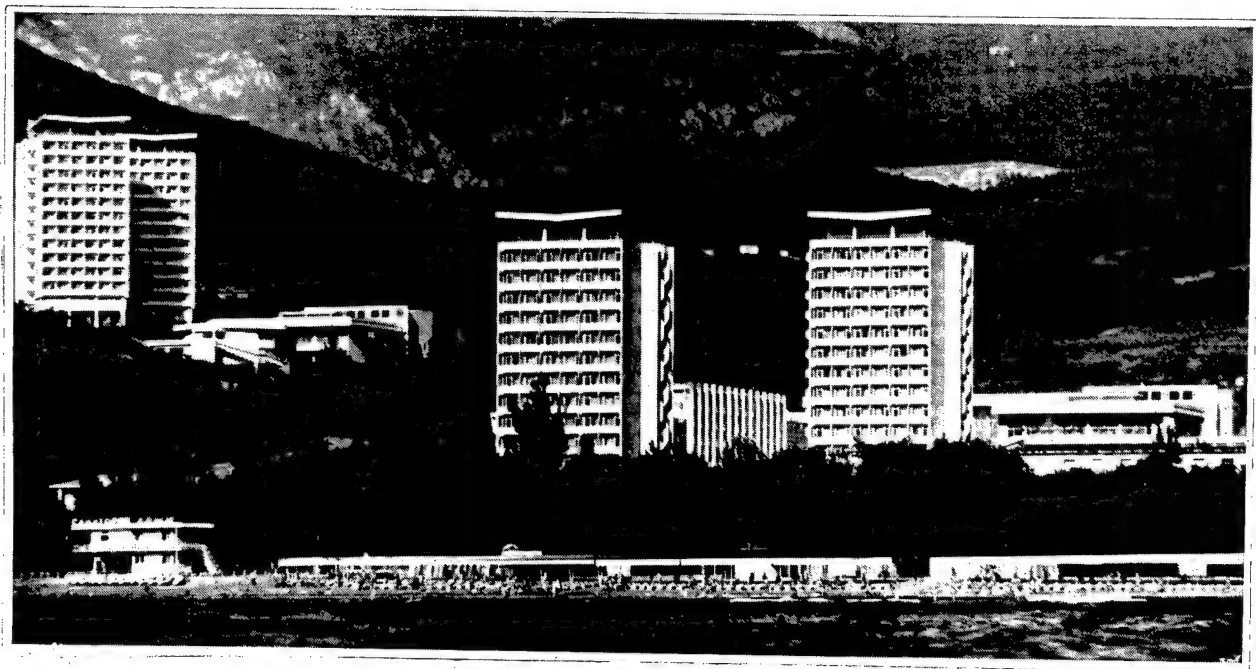
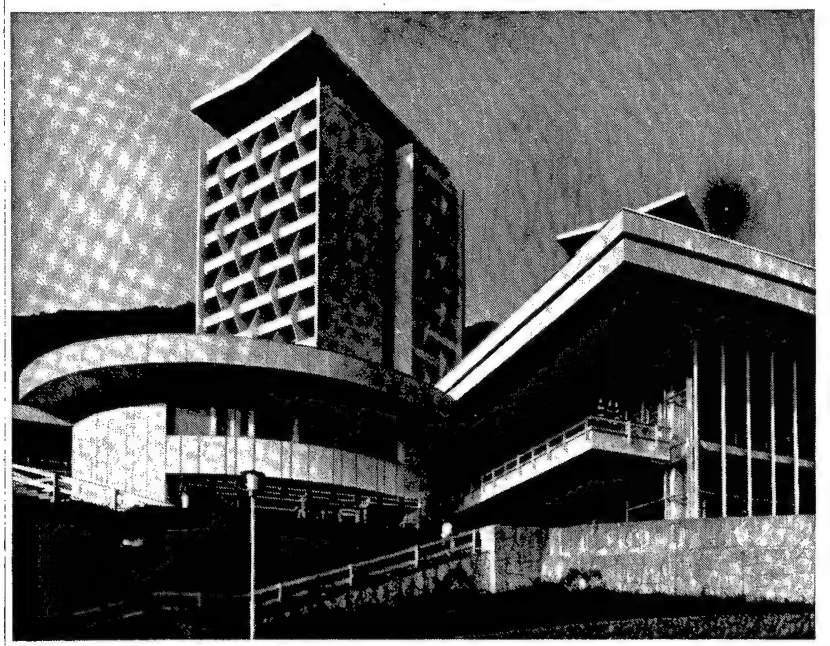
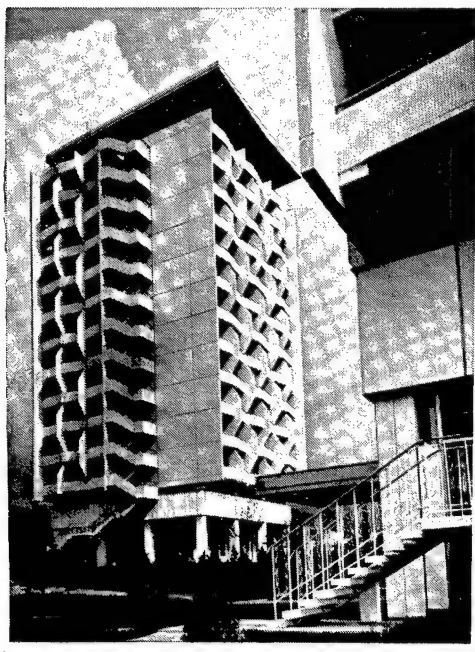
"Crimea" Central Sanatorium (1972-1974). Architect Yu. Krivushchenko, with the participation of A. Andryushchenko, G. Antimonov, N. Asatur, V. Voronkov, Yu. Kozlov and D. Ulanovskaya, Alushta City Chief Architect I. Semenyako, engineers M. Kreynin, V. Samsonov, N. Timoshin, N. Troitskiy, N. Zenin, Ye. Lebedeva and O. Omel'yanenko. Panorama from the sleeping quarters [continued on following page].



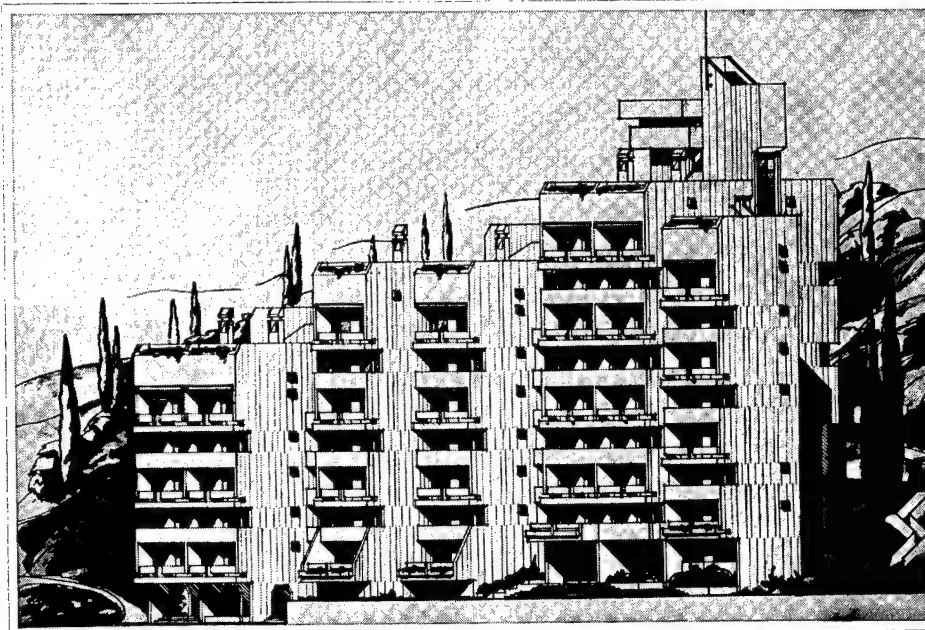
"Crimea" Central Sanatorium [continued]. Panorama from the sleeping quarters, upper level of the sanatorium.



"Crimea" Central Sanatorium [continued].
Lower-level sleeping quarters and view from the sea

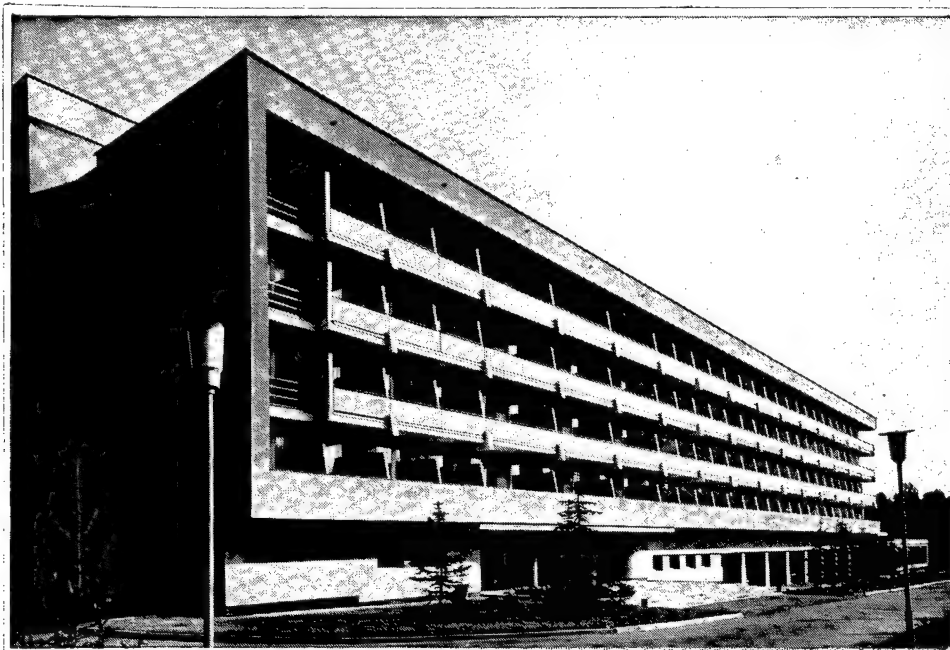


View of the Georgia sanatorium building under construction (1980). Architects Yu. Krivushchenko, V. Romanenko and A. Asadov, engineers N. Sukhanov, N. Timoshin and A. Natarov.



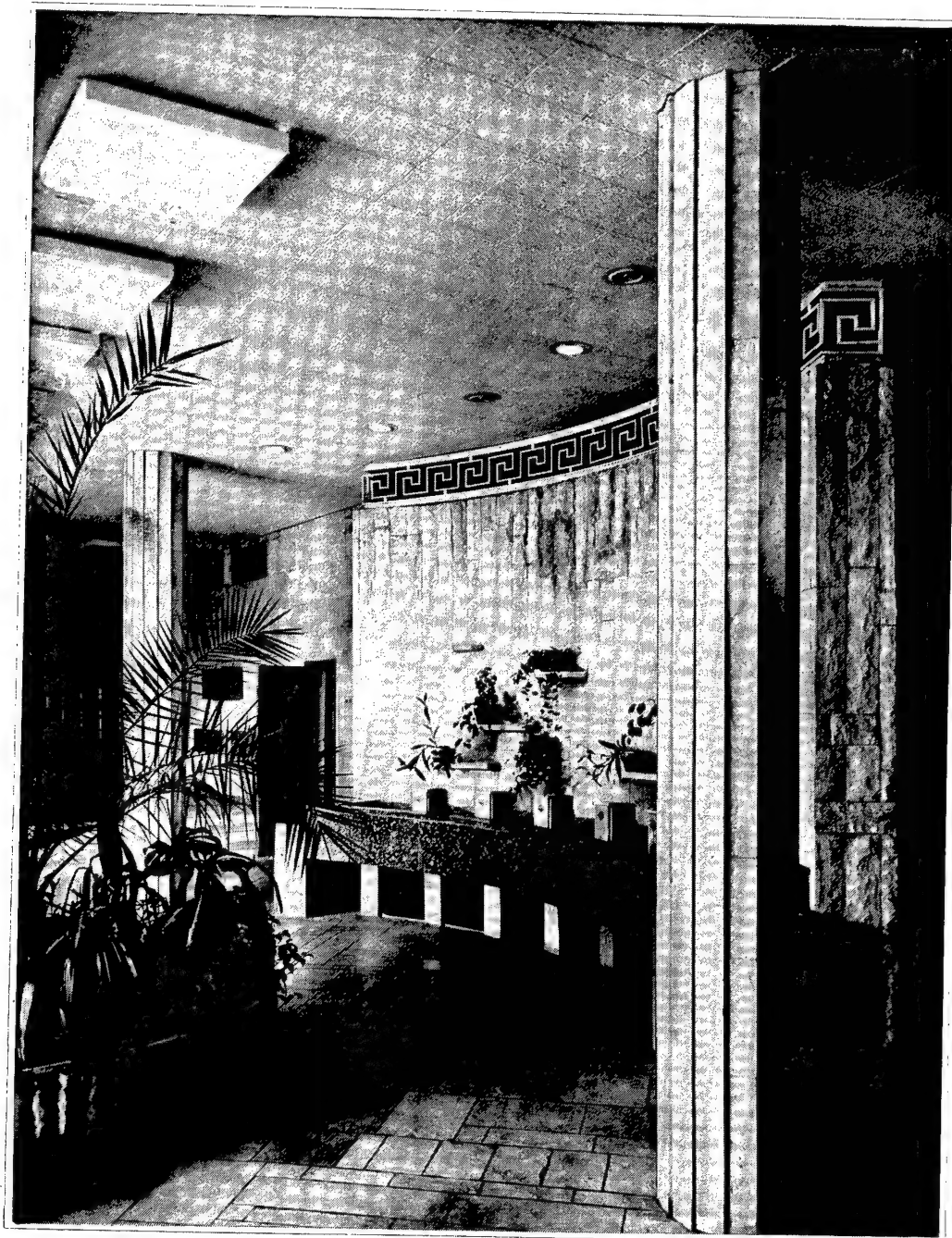
Sleeping quarters at "Arkhangel'skoye" sanatorium (1973-1976). Architects V. Ass and V. Svistunov, engineers A. Radchenko, N. Bagdasaryan and M. Morozov.

Main facade.

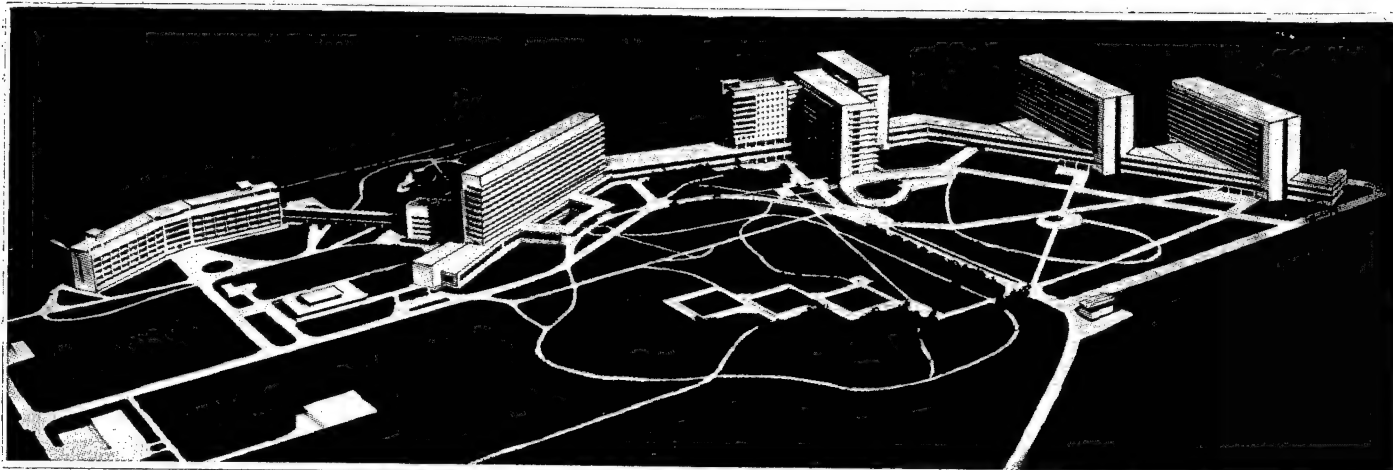


"Arkhangel'skoye" sanatorium sleeping quarters [continued].

Lobby



Model of the Central Military Clinical Hospital imeni A. A. Vishnevskiy (1981). Architect V. Svistunov, with the participation of V. Gankin, engineers I. Martynenko and S. Plotkina, engineer-technologist I. Koncheva, authors of the first line of the construction -- V. Ass (1968) and the second line -- V. Ass and V. Moroz (1976).



COPYRIGHT: Stroyizdat, 1982

11052

CSO: 1801/170

GROUND FORCES

INFANTRY EXERCISE VIEWED BY MSU MOSKALENKO

PM221447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Report by correspondent Lt Col V. Shchekotov: "In A Complex Situation"]

[Text] Red-banner urals military district--Breaking through the "enemy" defense with a sudden attack, the subunits of the motorized infantry regiment commanded by Maj S. Karpachev fought deep in the enemy defenses, exploiting the results of strikes by bomber aircraft, fire support helicopters and artillery. The battalions extended the breach that had been formed, which tanks and infantry combat vehicles were heading toward rapidly. The attackers were not only opposed by the "enemy," the slushy state of the spring roads added to their difficulties.

At precisely the moment when the motorized infantrymen had succeeded in obtaining superiority in forces in the main salient of the offensive and inflicting a good fire defeat on the "enemy," a hollow in which deep, partly melted snow persisted appeared in the path of the motorized infantry company commanded by Snr Lt V. Shishkin. The platoon at the front all but got struck. But the company did not slow down the pace of attack on the whole.

The motorized infantrymen operated selflessly in this exercise, which took place during test exercises for the winter training period.

Of course, not everything in the exercises went without a hitch, as the saying goes. There were slips, as the examiners pointed out. But the examples of initiative and combat activeness by personnel indicated that in the course of the winter combat training field skills have improved persistently in this motorized infantry regiment, which was one of the first in the district to join in the competition under the slogan "reliable defense for the Soviet people's peaceful labor!" at the start of the training year.

The exercise was observed by marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister. He assessed the participants' actions highly.

CSO: 1801/225

GROUND FORCES

REVIEW OF 120 MM AND 160 MM MORTARS

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6 Jun 81 (signed to press 7 May 81) p 27, rear cover)

[Article by Engr-Col V. Knyaz'kov: "Mortars"]

[Text] Sometimes people ask: "What is a mortar--is it a gun or not?" It is not a random question, it really appears to be very unusual. Nevertheless, the mortar is an artillery weapon which is intended for high-angle fire with artillery shells. And as regards its construction, it really is unique. The designers include the mortar among the smoothbore rigid systems. In fact, the barrel is actually a tube, in which regard, rather thin-walled. There is no rifling inside the bore which is so mandatory for the classical artillery piece. A counterrecoil mechanism is completely absent, and the recoil is completely absorbed by the base plate.

The two main parts of the mortar have already been mentioned; the other two are the mounting and wheel and axle assembly. This is the entire construction of the mortar.

When the remarkable Russian artilleryman L. N. Gobyato created the mortar in 1904 and employed it for the first time in the world in the defense of Port Arthur, he could not even anticipate that his invention would receive such wide dissemination. But facts are facts: up to now, the mortar is an irreplaceable weapon. Isn't "irreplaceable" said too loudly? Probably not. Let us become acquainted, for example, with the combat capabilities of the 120-mm mortar.

First, the firing range. The maximum range is 7,200 meters. Let us say directly that now such a characteristic hardly surprises anyone. For powerful artillery systems exist which can send a shell several dozen kilometers. But, in addition to everything else, the mortar is a close-combat weapon. This means that attention must be turned to such an indicator as minimum range. It is only 460 meters for this model of mortar. And if we also recall that artillery shells fly to the target along a very steep trajectory, the combination of such characteristics gives the mortar an extremely important combat property: it has no dead space within the limits of its range. What does this mean?

...Artillery scouts intersected a column of enemy vehicles. It got across an open terrain sector at high speed and took cover in a deep gully. An analysis of the situation which was made by the commander showed that the enemy is preparing for a counterattack and is concentrating personnel and equipment here. In order to ruin his plan, it is necessary to destroy the target in the gully immediately.

With what weapons? The commander must select the means of destruction which would permit him to destroy the target reliably and in the shortest time. We will try to accomplish the mission together with the commander.

Guns are standing right alongside in a direct-fire position. They are ready to open direct fire at any minute. And as they say, the target is but a step away--only a kilometer and a half. But can it really be reached by an artillery shell? For the gun conducts flat trajectory fire. In fact, the artillerymen provided a very accurate definition: in the literal meaning of the word the shell floats above the ground and you won't bring it into the gully. And the target must be hit from above.

Then can it be assigned to aviation? In principle, this is possible. But you see, an airfield near the front is not nearby, and fire must be opened at once since there is no time to be lost. Perhaps there is another completely objective reason--poor flying weather.

So the commander assigned the mission to the mortar in this situation. The mortar-men had selected a convenient position: right behind a woods, well covered from observation. The assigned mission could be accomplished quickly and reliably. And the entire secret is that the mortar round can be dropped into the gully, and more precisely--directly on the bottom of the deep gully, namely where the enemy vehicles had taken cover.

As we have already said, the shell's flight trajectory is very steep. When firing at such ranges, the shell is ejected from the tube at angles of 70-80 degrees and drops on the target almost vertically from above.

And what is the effectiveness of the fire? We will show by means of an example that it is sufficiently high.

Let us assume that the commander decided to use a battery of four 120-mm mortars to destroy the target. We use the following initial data for the calculation: rate of fire 10 rounds per minute, weight of the round--almost 16 kilograms. Thus, during a minute with the battery conducting quick fire 40 rounds with a total weight of about 640 kilograms will rain down on the target.

Such a mortar attack is powerful, and a surprise, catching the enemy unawares, is very effective, and inflicts considerable damage on him.

This is why mortars of all types are employed for the destruction of targets which figuratively speaking, are "difficult" since they are located in foxholes, trenches, communication trenches, various shelters, and in gullies, draws, and on the reverse slopes of hills. Moreover, the uniqueness of this weapon is that the mortar itself can "hide" in various natural folds of the terrain, for example, in the same gullies, draws, and so forth as well as behind a forest and other cover.

Improvement of the firing position presents no great difficulty, and the section can bring the 120-mm mortar from travelling to combat position in less than a minute. The weight of the mortar is not great. If we compare it for caliber, the closest system is the 122-mm howitzer. The difference in calibers is only two millimeters, but the mortar is nine times lighter than the howitzer.

The mortar being examined belongs to the group of so-called muzzle-loaders. Receiving the command, the loader takes the prepared round and drops it into the bore of the tube from the muzzle with the tail fin down. Under the effect of gravity, the round slides downward and is pricked on the striker needle of the firing pin. A round is fired. Six seconds are spent on all these actions. Then the next round is loaded, and again after six seconds--a shot.

The mortar also has a special safety against double loading. The device is simple and is put on the muzzle of the tube where it operates faultlessly. While a round has not been fired or a defective round is not removed from the bore of the tube, it is impossible to load the mortar. All this time the lever and blade of the safety device will be in the "Closed" position.

There also are mortars of other calibers in the Soviet Armed Forces. For example, the M-160 160-mm mortar. The weight of a completely filled shell is 41.14 kilograms. Nine kilograms of explosive are placed in its body at once. The M-160 mortar is half the weight of a howitzer. In battle, this mortar accomplishes more varied missions. In addition to those which are typical for the 120-mm mortar, it is successfully employed for the destruction of strong field-type earth-and timber and stone-and brick structures. And if the battery commander is assigned the mission to make passages in wire obstacles by mortar fire, it will be accomplished quickly and with good accuracy. The explosion of one mortar shell lifts more than six cubic meters of soil of average density into the air. A crater is formed with a depth of up to 1.5 meters and a diameter on the order of four meters.

And one more group of specific missions can be accomplished by fire from this mortar. In battle for a populated place or in the populated place itself. In such cases, the 160-mm mortar is used to destroy wooden and brick buildings and structures which the enemy has adapted for defense.

Maximum range of fire is 8,040 meters, and minimum range is 750 meters. Rate of fire is three rounds per minute. It is considered normal for weapons of this class. For it must be considered that such a mortar is not muzzle-loaded. In any case, it is not simple to do this. For example, when fire is conducted at the maximum angle of elevation of 80 degrees, the muzzle end face is at a height of more than four meters.

The 160-mm mortar is breech-loaded. In other words, just as an artillery piece, it is loaded from the breech end of the tube. For this, the tube is seemingly "broken in two," that is, it is brought to position for loading: approximately horizontal, with a slight incline toward the rear so as not to give the round the opportunity to slide forward.

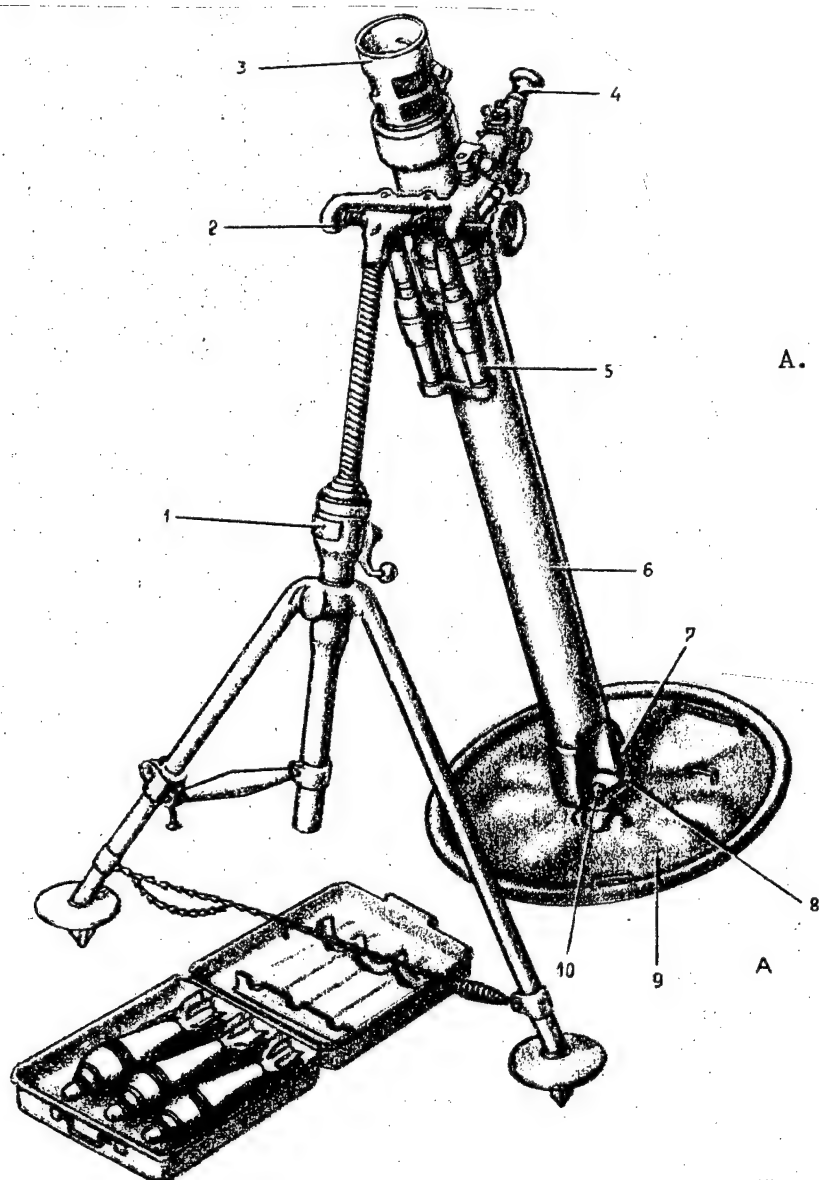
Here we used the words, "the tube is seemingly broken in two." The figurativeness of this expression, evidently, is clear. For example, we ask the readers: who of them has not held a double-barrel hunting gun in his hands? Many have not only held one, but they also fired it. Then remember how the gun is loaded: the barrels are "broken in two," the cartridges are inserted, and then the barrels are again closed with a sudden movement. Something similar was also done in the design of the mortar. The loader brings the round to the rear face of the tube, it is rammed, the breech-block is closed, and the tube is lowered into the breech piece. Pulling the lanyard, the gunner fires the round.

What other characteristics determine the combat capabilities of the 160-mm mortar? We will mention those which, in total, comprise such an important combat quality as maneuverability.

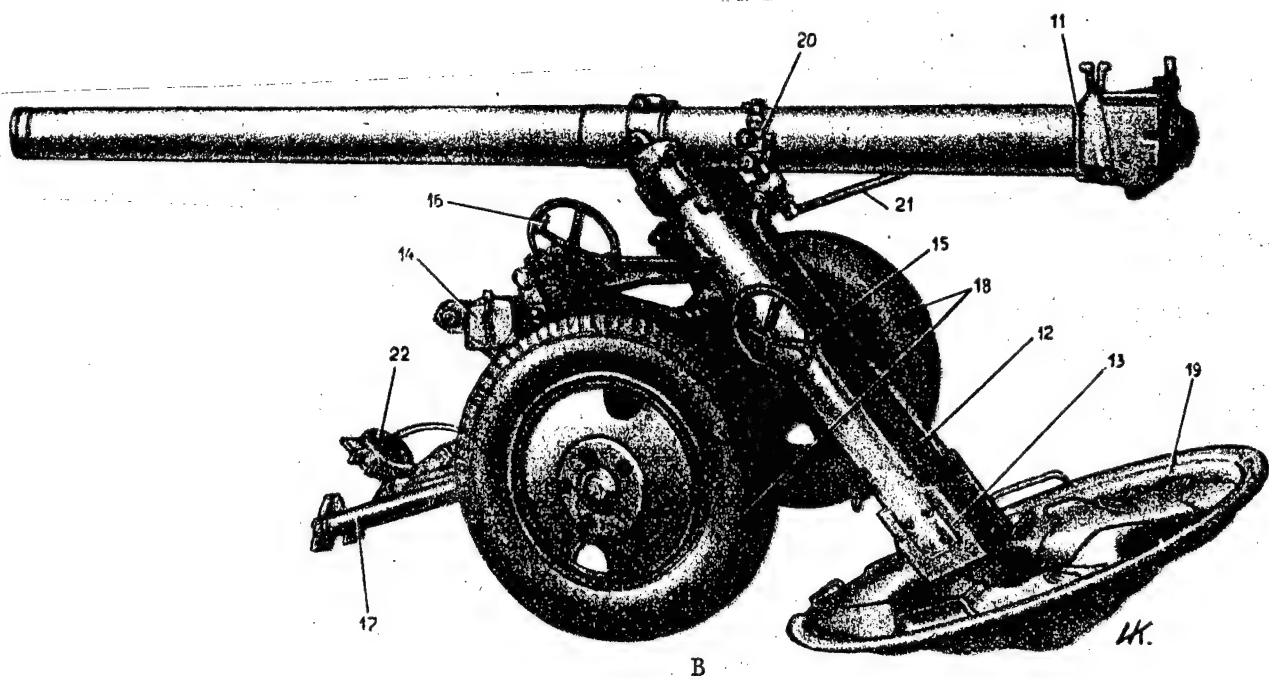
If the firing position is prepared, the section converts the mortar from travelling to combat status in six minutes. But if it is required to displace firing position, 8-10 minutes are spent on preparing the mortar for travel. It can be transported by towing behind a motor vehicle at a speed of up to 50 kilometers per hour.

In conclusion, we stress that Soviet mortars are a powerful weapon of Ground Forces units and subunits. They possess a high degree of readiness for opening fire, faultless operation, and reliability in employment in any weather and under conditions of broken and adverse terrain.

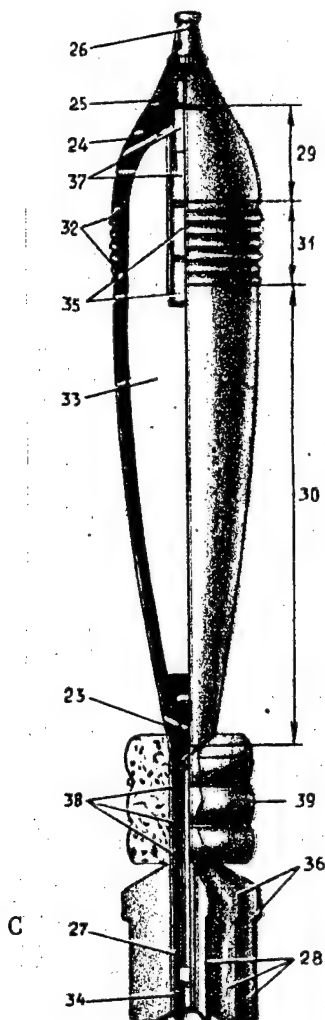
MORTARS



- A. 1- Bipod mounting;
2- Yoke; 3- Safety device; 4- Sight;
5- Shock absorber;
6- Tube; 7- Breech piece; 8- Copper obturating ring;
9- Base plate;
10- Striker.



- B. 160-mm Mortar. 11- Tube with breechblock; 12- Shock absorber; 13- Breechblock; 14- Mounting; 15- Traversing mechanism; 16- Elevating-equilibrating mechanism; 17- Boom; 18- Wheels; 19- Base plate; 20- Sight; 21- Leg; 22- Cradle.



- C. 160-mm High Explosive Mortar Round. 23- Tail fin; 24- Casing; 25- Adapter-booster; 26- Fuze; 27- Central tube; 28- Tail fin vanes; 29- Head ogive; 30- Lower ogive; 31- Positioning band; 32- Grooves on positioning band; 33- Explosive; 34- Cradle clamping groove; 35- Tetryl pressed grains; 36- Centering projections of tail fin; 37- Detonator; 38- Gas vents; 39- Charge increments.

COPYRIGHT: "Voyennoye znaniya", 1981

6367

CSO: 1801/149

AIR DEFENSE FORCES

KOLDUNOV ADDRESSES AIR DEFENSE MILITARY COUNCIL

PM221445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 2

[Report by Col V. Panimasov: "Stepping Up Organizational Work"]

[Text] A session of the air defense forces military council examined the question of the state of organizational and ideological education work in units and formations in the course of preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The report by Col Gen S. Bobylev, member of the military council and chief of the political directorate of the air defense forces, and the speeches by the session participants noted that commanders and political workers do great, multifaceted work to mobilize servicemen for a fitting greeting for the Soviet Union's jubilee and the implementation of tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation."

The military council stressed the need to persistently improve the standard of organization and the day-to-day leadership of socialist competition and to develop it and make it more active in close association with the resolution of the tasks of further increasing combat readiness and strengthening military discipline, organization and order.

The session was addressed by marshal of the air force, A. Koldunov, commander in chief, air defense forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

CSO: 1801/226

NAVAL FORCES

PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER, ADM V. SIDOROV, ON FLEET ANNIVERSARY

PM291137 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Adm V. Sidorov, commander, red-banner Pacific fleet: "Ocean Watch"]

[Excerpts] For 50 years now the red-banner Pacific fleet, setting an example of selfless service to the motherland, has been on constant combat watch on the far east borders of the Soviet land.

The Soviet people and their glorious armed forces withstood with honor the trials of the great patriotic war and made a decisive contribution to the defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism. The harsh lessons of history and the current international situation demand unremitting vigilance. The bellicosity of imperialism's most aggressive circles is sharply increasing. Their policy, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, reveals the most naked adventurism and readiness to put mankind's vital interests at stake for the sake of their narrow selfish aims.

In these conditions the communist party and the Soviet government, steadily implementing Leninist foreign policy, are taking the necessary measures to ensure our country's security and in particular that of the far east maritime borders. The red-banner Pacific fleet, which occupies a worthy place in the combat family of our fleets, has at its disposal everything necessary to solve its crucial tasks.

The Pacific seamen have proved their devotion to their international duty in practice on more than one occasion. Thus, for many months a large group of the fleet's sailors worked in Bangladesh, clearing the port of Chittagong of explosive objects and sunken ships. While carrying out combat training tasks in the Indian Ocean the cruiser Dmitriy Pozharskiy received the unexpected order from command to alter course and proceed promptly to the island of Mauritius, whose inhabitants had suffered great damage from a tropical cyclone. The cruiser's sailors helped to restore electricity transmission lines and telephone communications and repaired a hospital and several other buildings. Pacific seamen took part in the difficult mine-sweeping operation in the Gulf of Suez.

The tasks being resolved by the fleet are becoming more wide-scale and complex every year. Organizing combined operations and harmonious work between homogeneous and heterogeneous forces and mastering the most effective ways and means for the combat use of weapons and for deploying ships require a creative search and an investigative approach to every combat training task. On this basis, we try to ensure that squadron commands, political organs and staffs are uncompromising in appraising the naval and tactical training of ships' commanders and crews and assess their combat maturity not by the number of miles traveled, the number of missiles launched or the number of torpedoes or shells fired but by their actual readiness to fight a naval engagement against a strong and technically well-equipped enemy.

At present, in the concluding stage of the winter training period, the fulfillment of socialist pledges is being analyzed aboard the ships, pledges are being amended taking account of what has been achieved, and the best collectives and servicemen are being honored. The experience of the competition stalwarts is being generalized so that it can be introduced everywhere efficiently and used competently to further raise units' and ships' combat readiness during the intensive summer combat training.

Recalling Lenin's words that the best way to mark a jubilee is to direct special attention to shortcoming and unresolved problems, we are striving with party principledness to reveal errors and omissions in the Pacific sailors' training and education and are taking steps to eliminate them.

An exacting analysis shows that we still have so-called "weak points." There is still not an effective struggle under way in all military collectives for the sound mastery of combat equipment and weapons by every sailor. Some sailors, who are insufficiently disciplined and do not possess a high technical and naval standard, sometimes fail to carry out instructions and display conceit. Nobody has the right to forget that modern equipment requires high discipline, profound knowledge, sound habits and a careful, competent, and I would say, living attitude from those to whom it is entrusted. In the process of fostering these qualities and a conscientious attitude to his martial duty in every sailor, the traditions and example of the Pacific seamen who founded our fleet 50 years ago must be used even more energetically.

We have every reason to be proud of our officer corps--the fleet has excellent command, political and engineering cadres at its disposal. The overwhelming majority of officers are distinguished by high ideological tempering, good professional training, teaching skills in questions of training subordinates, and personal discipline. But there are unfortunately some officers who forget their high calling as personnel educators. And commanders do not always call them to account promptly and with proper exactingness for omissions in service and in work with people, and the party and komsomol organizations do not always exert an effective influence on them.

The fleet command and political directorate, guided by the 26th CPSU Congress demands, are making efforts to channel education work with officer cadres concretely and efficiently. A decisive struggle has been launched in the

fleet against the campaign approach to resolving questions of further strengthening military discipline, and exacting demands are being made on commanders at all levels who fail to make sufficiently active use of all opportunities to maintain strict regulation order.

The red-banner Pacific fleet has been carrying out its ocean watch for 50 years. With every passing year its might increases and the combat training of its units' and ships' personnel is strengthened. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who visited the fleet in April 1978, putting to sea on board a warship and observing a two-sided exercise by the fleet's forces, expressed confidence that the Pacific seamen would continue to fulfill with honor their sacred duty to reliably protect the state interests of the Soviet Union. These words make it incumbent on us to work still more selflessly and to increase our vigilance and combat readiness still more persistently. Closely rallied round the communist party, the Pacific fleet sailors are worthily and reliably carrying out their combat watch.

CSO: 1801/222

CIVIL DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Training Center at Voronezh Described

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 7 May 81) pp 12-13

[Article by Col A. Rudenko, deputy civil defense chief of staff of RSFSR; "On Training Centers"]

[Text] Just as in all union republics, in the Russian Federation primary attention in instructing the population in civil defense [CD] has been devoted to practical training for many years already. The experience accumulated recently gives us the right to say that the creation of the training-material base, especially of training grounds or their elements of training points and classes, is the mainline direction for practical instruction in civil defense.

In the Russian Federation, a network of training installations named above has been systematically created. They permit the practical working out of almost all civil defence problems, and first of all, with the non-militarized formations.

Lessons in the training grounds with the non-militarized formations and the population are conducted effectively in the Novgorodskaya, Moskovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, and other oblasts. The Vladimirskiy tractor plant, Magadanskiy repair and machine plant, the rural construction combine of the city of Gul'kevichi, Krasnodarskiy kray, and many other installations of the republic are setting a good example of the highly effective use of the civil defense training grounds.

In improving the training-material base for practical instruction, we have come to the conclusion that the training grounds can be utilized most completely when they are combined into training centers. And this means that all the basic CD training grounds of rayons and the leading enterprises of a large city are placed under a common leadership, are being organized on a cooperative basis, and are used in a centralized manner. A commandant is appointed, security is allocated, and a planning schedule for training representatives of all installations of the city who should be trained there in the center is drawn up.

In our opinion, what is new here is that we receive the opportunity to expand the CD training base significantly with new elements which the majority of the installations cannot create and to use more completely everything which has been created in the city, rayons, and at the installations. In this case, not only will training grounds be constructed for non-militarized formations, but radio training areas for the signalmen and obstacle courses for the fire-fighting crews will also be built.

But if the training center is created jointly with a civil defense troop unit, an obstacle course, fire strip, route for driving vehicles, and other elements are set up in it. We obtain the possibility to create a situation on exercises and lessons which is as close as possible to an actual one.

Of course, the CD staff of the city received additional work but, in return, we receive the opportunity for a considerable reduction in material expenditures. The number of grounds is reduced and the effectiveness of the training increases. There is also a savings in area, surpluses of which, as is known, do not exist even at big enterprises.

Such training centers have already been created in the RSFSR in Vladimirskaia, Tul'skaya, Permskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Rostovskaya, and several other oblasts, krays, and ASSR's.

The first, even if for the present still meager, experience in the operation of training centers showed their vitality. And evidently, the necessity has become urgent to speak of their further development and prospects for their construction in other republics, krays, and oblasts.

Of interest to us is the experience of the Voronezh comrades who followed this path boldly and organized the training of various categories of the population in a differentiated manner. Such elements of the training base which we, perhaps, do not often encounter appeared in Voronezh. But, as the experience of these same Voronezhites suggests, no large material expenditures are required by these measures with their skillful organization. Of course, much work should be done and the matter should be organized on a cooperative basis. But, in return, we are taking a big step in building up the CD training-material base, and this means that we will increase the effectiveness of the practical instruction of all civil defense forces.

COPYRIGHT: "Voyennyye znaniya", 1981

Voronezh Training Center Experience

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 7 May 81) pp 12-13

[Article By St. Perminov: "Voronezh Experiment"]

[Text] The core of economic policy, said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is a thrifty attitude toward the public good and the ability to use everything that we have completely and expediently." We are also required to approach what has been created by the civil defense forces and what is in its system from these positions. And, most likely, this pertains first of all to the training-material base.

We visited the city of Voronezh, spoke on this subject with many civil defense workers, and talked with the oblast CD [civil defense] chief of staff, Colonel R. Khudyakov. And I should like to tell about their thoughts, practical deeds, and valuable undertakings.

The first thing which should be noted is that here they have a careful attitude toward what has already been created at the CD installations and in the rayons of the city. And much has been created during the last decade: training grounds, training points and classrooms, and training corners. The people bear personal responsibility for all this here and use it with maximum effectiveness systematically and under the control of the CD staffs. To teach the non-militarized formations, workers, and employees directly at the installations means not only teaching them what will be required in case of misfortune, but also ensuring an increase in the operating stability of the installations under extraordinary conditions and assisting the leaders of the enterprises to organize the entire CD system proceeding from the unique conditions inherent in them. With such an approach to training, other problems are also resolved successfully, especially the conduct of rescue and emergency reconstruction work. And really, the scattering of the installations throughout the city does not permit centralization of CD instruction or the creation of the training-material base and, first of all, the training grounds.

For all this, the Voronezhites accomplished an experiment which was checked over a number of years. We are speaking of the creation of a city-wide civil defense training center in the oblast center.

Before relating what it is and which elements comprise it, we will point out that it is located on vacant land which is adjacent to one of the outlying districts and occupies a territory of six hectares. Most likely, it is difficult for any installation and even for a rayon to find such an area for a training ground, develop it, and make maximum use of it for lessons. There are excellent approaches and accesses to it. The relief, vegetation, a large body of water, adjacent grove, and the sandy soil of the territory favor instruction. And racing ahead, let us say that now the question of expanding the center's territory to nine hectares through the adjacent grove, where it is planned to locate a tent camp and summer-type training classrooms, is being resolved.

Here are the center's basic elements.

A psychological training course. It is equipped with the strictest observance of the requirements of the normative documents and recommendations which our journal gave (see VOYENNYE ZNANIYA No 9, 1975). It begins to operate automatically--it is only necessary to press the appropriate buttons on the control console. The appearance of fire, smoke, an explosion--all this makes an impression.

Barriers approximately 200 meters along the front and 70 meters in depth of ferro-concrete and metal structural elements and brick walls have been created on the routes for the commitment of CD forces and there are objects for the conduct of reconnaissance and rescue operations to include a plant-management building, chemical production shop, regular and with lightened structural elements, a public utilities system, drain system, and electrical transmission and communication lines.

Two built-in shelters and one which stands separately (of various construction) as well as a quickly erected antiradiation shelter and buried shelter with destroyed manhole are of high quality. Here, not far off, is a sector for the conduct of pyrotechnical work where more than 20 examples of dangerously-explosive objects are located.

A section for antiradiation and antichemical defense which has areas for the conduct of purification, decontamination, degassing, and medical processing and the protection of produce and water sources has been equipped separately with all necessary elements.

The trainees can become acquainted with various classes of roads from dirt to asphalt roads and the nature of their destruction. A genuine control post for the installation and a separate observation post from which one can not only observe, but also direct simulation, maintain communication with supernumeraries, and so forth has also been constructed.

Conditions have been created for instruction, the conduct of special tactical exercises, and lessons with non-militarized formations, and competitions of the voluntary aid detachments. This center contains an airplane (an IL-14 which has been written off), motor vehicles, and autobuses. This means that members of the voluntary aid detachments and medical personnel--the future leaders of lessons on the technique for loading casualties on various types of transportation--can be successfully trained here.

This, it seems to us, is the basic information which it was important to list.

Let us add that the CD staffs of the oblast and city also plan to set up a departure area where, prior to the formations' moving out for the conduct of rescue work, they will be assigned missions and to which they will return after their accomplishment. And this is one more sector of three to four hectares and four to five kilometers from the training center.

Of course, considerable organizational efforts are necessary in order to do this in a short time, with the minimum expenditure of state resources, and even then, basically, for the development of the plan. The installations of the city whose formations and forces should be trained there equipped this excellent training center on a cooperative basis. Thus, the question of protecting the center as well as the acquisition of construction materials and various types of equipment and examples of equipment was also solved easily.

Just how was this initiative born? There is nothing by chance here. In order to increase the effectiveness of instruction, especially of the supervisory and command-management personnel and in order to achieve their effective perception of everything which should be done in the field of civil defense at the installation, and the latter is just as important, it is necessary to give them the possibility to see a situation which is as close as possible to a real one. And such a situation can be created only in a big training center which not one separate CD installation and, perhaps, not one rayon or courses can do.

The Voronezhites determined the training of CD forces in accordance with the following principle.

A 20-hour program is studied with the workers and employees at the installation, and theoretical subjects and those which are the simplest from the viewpoint of practical actions are studied with the non-militarized formations.

A demonstration of the most difficult elements of rescue and emergency reconstruction work, special tactical exercises, and lessons with the formations of the basic masses of the rayon's installations, including schools, vocational and technical schools, and technical schools is conducted on the training grounds of the rayon's main enterprise or the rayon training grounds.

A unique addition to the training grounds is the training point such as, for example, in the Zheleznodorozhnyy rayon of the city where eight different classrooms have been outfitted. The non-militarized formations, students of the rayon's CD courses, members of voluntary aid detachments, workers and employees of many enterprises, and students of schools and vocational and technical schools are instructed here in the most difficult subjects which require graphical aids and the viewing of motion pictures and slides which are not always available at the installations.

Finally, all practical lessons with trainees of oblast CD courses and those of rayons adjacent to the center and all demonstration exercises, training-methods assemblies of supervisory CD personnel (primary practical lessons), and seminars of CD instructors of higher educational institutions are conducted in the city's training center. Camp assemblies of students being trained in accordance with the program of military departments are conducted here. And in Voronezh they number several thousand people, including more than 500 in the medical institute alone. And therefore the medical institute, just as several other higher educational institutions, took an active part in the creation of the training center, making a substantial material and labor contribution.

Let us add that territorial non-militarized formations of the city and its rayons are conducted in the training center, oblast and city competitions of voluntary aid detachments and competitions of reconnaissance and other formations are organized, reconnaissance is conducted, and rescue and emergency reconstruction work is accomplished in the course of combined installation exercises of formations of many enterprises. Civil defense subunits come here, especially for joint operations with non-militarized formations.

It is also important that in the training center as, perhaps, nowhere to a greater degree, the organization and conduct of rescue operations by territorial formations and measures to protect people and increase the stability of an installation's operation under extraordinary conditions can be graphically shown. Destruction, obstructions, fires, and so forth can be shown closer to an actual situation without the risk of creating danger at the installation as a result of the training measures being conducted or the simulation of fires, explosions, and so forth.

Unquestionably, serious and important work of the city's CD staff on organizing the use of the training center is required. A detailed schedule is being worked out for this by the city CD staff.

Of course, there still are unclear questions and difficulties of an organizational nature and the shortage of necessary means, materials, and equipment is appreciable. However, the Voronezhites are overcoming all this because they are working tirelessly, are displaying initiative, and seek, analyze, and approach the solution of a matter which has been conceived with party responsibility.

The editors invite the personnel of CD staffs to express their opinions on the questions raised in the articles of A. Rudenko and St. Perminov, to share their experiences on the pages of the journal, and to introduce suggestions for the further improvement of the civil defense training-material base at installations of the national economy, CD courses, and educational institutions.

COPYRIGHT: "Voyennyye znaniya", 1981

Civil Defense Training in the Azerbaydzhan SSR

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 7 May 81) pp 14-15

[Article by A. Lyatifov, chief engineer of "Azneft" association: "Our Common Cause"]

In the "Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1981-1985 and the Period out to 1990," the following is said for the oil workers of Azerbaydzhan: "To build up supplies of oil and gas to stabilize their extraction." This is a combat program for action for the "Azneft" [State Association of the Azerbaydzhan Petroleum Industry] association. In accomplishing it our association, under the leadership of the party organs, is conducting continuous work on the implementation of civil defense measures. Komsomol and trade union organizations are participating in it actively. Many leaders of production are commanders of non-militarized formations.

One of the special features of civil defense is its unity with the general production process. And the main task is to find reserves to increase the effectiveness not only of production, but also of all civil defense measures. It should be said that we have done much in this direction and, first of all, in ensuring the high readiness of civil defense [CD] collectives and formations of installations for work under special conditions.

Substantial reserves to increase the production capabilities of a number of our enterprises have been disclosed in the solution of production problems in combination with CD measures. With consideration of their experience, we prepared recommendations for all production subdivisions and organizations. The essence of stable operation of installations under special conditions and the economic advantage of the corresponding measures now, during peaceful workdays, were explained to the workers and employees. It is completely clear that without the activity of the workers and employees there can be no counting on the desired results not only in civil defense questions, but also in questions of production as a whole. And undoubtedly, in solving these problems in an integrated manner the party committees and CD chiefs of the "Leninneft", imeni 26 Baku commissars, and "Shirvanneft" oil and gas extraction administrations proceeded correctly.

Now all our enterprises have changed over to a common system for work safety, intensifying the monitoring of the observance of the rules and standards for industrial hygiene. And you see, this is in close contact with CD measures and has a beneficial effect on the operation of installations in case of the arising of an extraordinary situation or natural disasters.

We try to instill an understanding of the significance of civil defense in our children. In the pioneer camps of the association--"Leninets," "Avrora," "Neftyanik," "Koster," and other--in which about 4,000 schoolchildren rest each year, proper attention is devoted to training in civil defense along with health improvement measures.

All this, of course, is good. But we still have many unresolved problems. At a number of installations, for example, the training of non-militarized formations and the accomplishment of engineering and technical measures leave much to be desired. And what is disappointing is that some of their leaders still do not have a sufficiently precise notion of the state significance of this work.

A decisive struggle against such deviations is being waged in the association. At a session of the association's council on the question of improving the working style of enterprise leaders, it was said to such comrades that they are directing civil defense poorly and it was recommended that they become more objectively occupied with it. Or here is something else. A signal arrived from one of the plants concerning a possible failure to comply with the time for putting a protective structure into operation. The association's council adopted strict measures and pointed out to the management of the installation the impermissibility of such instances.

Something else is proper. If CD measures contribute to the production activity of the enterprises, the high professional level of the petroleum workers, careful attitude toward equipment, improvement in the style of management and control of production, scientific organization of labor, and the introduction of leading experience have a beneficial effect on the accomplishment of civil defense tasks. And a special role is played here by the schools of leading experience. Here not only are progressive methods for the organization of labor studied, but also problems in the organization of civil defense. We now have 17 such schools functioning.

Reviews for the best organization of industrial hygiene and safety are conducted on the initiative of the republic committee of the trade union for workers of the oil and gas industry. And the leaders of the enterprises and trade union organizations of the "Leninneft'" and imeni 26 Baku Commissars oil fields proceed correctly, tying these measures with civil defense requirements. The common cause only gains from this: there is a considerable savings in construction materials and labor expenditures, the workers perform their duties with great responsibility, and the readiness of the installations for work under special conditions is raised.

The successful accomplishment of civil defense tasks depends first of all on the level of training of the supervisory and command-management personnel. It is our conviction that most effective is the improvement of knowledge and skills directly at the enterprises. But it happens that some enterprise supervisors avoid this, claiming that they are busy.

"It will cost them one way or another," the chief of the oil and gas production administration declared one day.

And civil defense worker V. Przhavlotskiy was forced to find ways and methods for the accomplishment of the training plan by himself. But it is comforting that these are isolated cases.

The association's training-course training center is used for instruction in civil defense questions. Each year, in several shifts workers, employees, and technical engineering personnel study the principles of civil defense here and acquire practical skills in the planning and conduct of measures for defense against weapons of mass destruction.

But nevertheless, for us the main thing in training are lessons. The entire complex of problems in the organization and conduct of civil defense is worked out on them. Workers and employees display great activity and are concerned with the ensuring of high productivity of labor simultaneously with the quality accomplishment of training tasks. Supervisory and command-management personnel receive good practical skills in the control of production under difficult conditions. This was confirmed convincingly by the recent combined installation exercise.

COPYRIGHT: "Voyennyye znaniya", 1981

Decontamination Measures

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 7 May 81) pp 17, 20

[Article by V. Il'in, doctor of biological sciences: "If Contamination is Discovered"]

[Text] In case the enemy employs weapons of mass destruction, a large territory may be contaminated by radioactive, toxic, and bacterial means. Under such conditions, one of the tasks of civil defense in the village will be the decontamination of the territory, buildings, structures, and animal premises.

The civil defense [CD] chiefs of agricultural installations direct the work. And the practical work is accomplished by non-militarized formations which have been trained for this, using various special and agricultural equipment (motor-driven pumps, sprayers, street sprinklers, liquid-manure spreaders, road machinery, and tractor plows). Depending on the damage-causing factors, decontamination is called radioactive decontamination, CW [chemical warfare] decontamination, and disinfection.

Radioactive decontamination is the removal of radioactive matter (RM) from the surface of various objects and from food products, fodder, and water. The goal is to reduce radioactive contamination to permissible values. Radioactive substances cannot be rendered harmless, speeding up or slowing their decay; they can only be removed or we can wait until the radioactivity disappears due to natural (physical) decay of the radio isotopes. Therefore, a mechanical method of radioactive decontamination is used to remove the RM or various solutions are employed (chemical method) with the aid of which the RM is dissolved or complex compounds are formed. And one more method: the RM is removed from the surface, coated with foam, and then washed away with water. Radioactive decontamination solutions in a 0.1-0.2-percent concentration are prepared from washing means: OP-7 (OP-10), SF-2 (SF-2U), "Don," "Era," and "Lotos" powders, and others.

A complexing agent is sometimes added to the solutions--hexametaphosphate (up to a 0.7-percent concentration). Water under a pressure of 2-5 atmospheres is also used to wash away the RM. An acid radioactive decontamination solution (DZK) is used in

the winter period. Its composition includes: a 0.3-percent aqueous solution of OP-7 (OP-10), 2-percent solution of hydrochloric acid, calcium chloride, or magnesium chloride. The latter are introduced into the solution to lower the freezing point.

CW decontamination is accomplished by the mechanical method as follows: the contaminated layer of soil, snow, fodder, or produce is removed. Then it is isolated (sprinkled with pure soil, and so forth). In the chemical method of CW decontamination various chemical compounds are used, destroying or neutralizing the toxic substances [TS]. Various types of TS are decontaminated by various CW decontamination agents: chlorine-containing, alkaline, and oxidizers.

Of chlorine-containing agents the following are used: calcium hypochlorite in the form of a powder, slurry (one liter of water to two kilograms of calcium hypochlorite) or a solution (four percent active chlorine); a slurry of dibasic calcium hypochlorite--DS-GK (four liters of water to one kilogram of calcium hypochlorite); a slurry of three parts calcium hypochlorite and two parts calcium hydroxide--DTS-GK (10 liters of water to 1 kilogram of calcium hypochlorite); a two- to five-percent aqueous solution of chloramine. In some cases alkalies are used: an aqueous solution of caustic soda or potassium in a concentration of up to 10 percent; a 20-25-percent aqueous solution of ammonia; alkali waste products of industrial enterprises.

In winter, use is made of heated solutions (alkalies) or a 50-percent solution of sulfuryl chloride in dichloroethane, an ammonia-alkali solution, and a 20-25-percent aqueous solution of ammonia. In the warm part of the year local materials can be used for CW decontamination: slaked or unslaked lime, ashes, dry ground clay, loams, and where available--waste products of industrial enterprises which contain acids or alkalies.

Disinfection is the destruction of inducers of infectious diseases in the environment. Its following methods are possible: chemical, when the microorganisms are killed using chemical compounds; physical, when they are destroyed by high temperature, gamma rays, and ultrasound; and physical-chemical, combining the effect of high temperature and chemicals.

In connection with the fact that the spores of microbes are resistant to various disinfecting agents, more rigid decontamination regimes are envisaged for them. To destroy spore-forming microbes use is made of a 10-percent aqueous solution of monochloride of iodine, a 10-percent solution of caustic soda or a sulfur-carbolic mixture at a temperature of 70-80°, a 4-percent solution of formaldehyde, a solution (paste) of calcium hypochlorite containing at least 5 percent active chlorine, a 20-percent clarified solution of DTS-GK, and dry calcium hypochlorite with an active chlorine content of at least 25 percent. With non-spore forms of microbes and virus infections the same substances are used but in a concentration 1.5-2 times weaker.

It is recommended that the top layer be removed from dirt roads by a scraper or it should be plowed, moving the contaminated dirt to the bottom of the furrow. The territory can also be decontaminated by plowing the ground. The top layer of dirt can be removed from small sectors to a depth of 5-10 centimeters and carried away to a gully or swamp.

In the CW decontamination of roads and thoroughfares with a hard surface, dry calcium hypochlorite is used, then flushing with water. If the road is contaminated with sulfur mustard, 0.4-0.5 kilograms of calcium hypochlorite are expended per square meter of surface, and if with organophosphorous TS's and thickened mustard compounds--1 kilogram per square meter. The indicated TS's are absorbed in the asphalt and concrete. Therefore, repeated CW decontamination may be required. A slurry of calcium hypochlorite or DTS-GK (1-2 liters per square meter) is also employed. With contamination by sarin, ammonia water, a 10-percent aqueous solution of caustic soda, or sodium sulfide may be used.

Dirt roads and soil receive CW decontamination with dry calcium hypochlorite with subsequent plowing to a depth of three-five centimeters, after which the ground is again covered with calcium hypochlorite. Ammonia water and a suspension of calcium hypochlorite and DTS-GK are also used. The top layer of dirt is removed from small sectors to a depth of up to 10 centimeters (of snow--20-25 centimeters). The dirt and snow which have been removed are taken away to places which are safe for people. In winter, sulfuryl chloride is used for CW contamination, using sprinklers and sprayers.

With spore-forming microflora (anthrax), used for the disinfection of roads and thoroughfares with a hard surface are solutions of disinfecting agents on the basis of one liter per square meter (monochloride of iodine, formaldehyde, hot solution of caustic soda) and suspensions and slurries of DTS-GK and calcium hypochlorite. Disinfection with a solution of monochloride of iodine is performed twice with an interval of one hour between processings. In winter a hot solution of caustic soda or a 10-percent solution of monochloride of iodine is used. Prior to this, the surface is processed with a hot saturated solution of sodium chloride (0.5 liters per square meter).

Dirt roads and soil are disinfected by one of the following methods. The soil is abundantly drenched with a disinfecting solution which kills the spores (10 liters per square meter), which is necessary for the solution to be absorbed into the soil to the same depth to which the spores may penetrate. In the second method, the soil is sprayed with a solution of calcium hypochlorite which contains five percent active chlorine. Then it is covered with calcium hypochlorite which contains at least 25 percent active chlorine and is replowed. After mixing with lime (three parts soil and one part calcium hypochlorite) the ground is moistened with water.

With contamination by non-spore-forming microflora or viruses, the roads and soil are disinfected with a suspension of calcium hypochlorite which contains 5 percent active chlorine, a 4-percent solution of formaldehyde, a 10-percent hot solution of a sulfur-carbolic mixture or caustic soda, a 10-percent aqueous solution of kerole or gudranole, or an alkali solution of formaldehyde (2 percent formaldehyde and 1 percent caustic soda). The norm for expenditure of the solution is 10 liters per square meter. Then the soil is replowed to a depth of at least 25 centimeters, mixed with dry calcium hypochlorite (on the basis of 5 kilograms per square meter), and is moistened by water. Sandy soil is not replowed, but only processed with disinfecting solution.

The decontamination of residential buildings, structures, and animal premises is connected with the expenditure of considerable forces and means. Disinfection is begun

with the roof, then radioactive dust is washed away from the walls and the interior rooms are radioactively decontaminated. Water is fed at a pressure of three to five atmospheres and the stream is directed at an angle of 30-40 degrees so as to prevent the spraying of the water on people.

Inside animal and warehouse premises first the walls and floor are sprayed with water and then are cleaned mechanically. Garbage and manure are buried in the ground. After this, the walls, partitions, and floor are thoroughly flushed out with water (at a pressure of three to five atmospheres) or they are processed with aqueous solutions of washing compounds. Brushes and brooms are used for the best removal of radioactive dust. Contaminated water is collected in pits which have been specially dug out and which later are filled with dirt, or in liquid manure tanks from which it is carried away to a safe place.

Calcium hypochlorite slurry, a suspension of DTS-GK, DS-GK, and solutions of the indicated CW decontamination agents are used for the CW decontamination of buildings, structures, and stock-raising premises. CW decontamination is begun with the exterior surfaces and then the interior premises are processed. First the premises are moistened with the CW decontamination solution and then the garbage and manure are cleared away. Only after this are the CW decontamination substances used. The surfaces which have been processed with them are flushed with water.

It should be kept in mind that, upon contact with sulfur mustard, dry calcium hypochlorite may flare up and cause the ignition of wooden objects.

Mustard gas and organophosphorous substances are absorbed into wood, brick, and plaster. This is why the oozing of TS is possible after CW decontamination, especially when it is hot, and checking the completeness of CW decontamination must be especially strict.

Disinfection is conducted without waiting for the results of laboratory studies to establish the type of disease inducer. Data obtained by the quick-test (accelerated) method provide only an approximate result. In order to make a final establishment of the type of inducer, several days are required. But these objects should be decontaminated at once in order to ensure the safety of people. Therefore, disinfection is first conducted with solutions which kill the spore forms of inducers. If the type of inducer was established earlier, the appropriate disinfecting means are employed.

Processing with disinfecting solutions is conducted first from the outside of the premises (roof, walls) and then inside. The floor and lower part of the walls are sprayed with a disinfecting solution so as not to raise dust. The collected garbage, manure, and remnants of fodder are burned up on the spot or carried to specially equipped vehicles. After mechanical cleaning of the premises, they are thoroughly disinfected. Consumption of the solution is one liter per square meter with non-spore microorganisms and two liters with spore forms of microbes. In the latter case, disinfection is conducted three times at one-hour intervals, and with monochloride of iodine, twice with an interval of 15-20 minutes. Right after the last processing the premises are closed for three hours, and then are aired out.

All work is performed in individual protective equipment with the observance of safety measures and conditions. After its completion, the personnel of the non-militarized formations undergo complete medical processing.

COPYRIGHT: "Voyennyye znaniya", 1981

6367

CSO: 1801/149

CIVIL DEFENSE

BRIEFS

CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE--Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 April 1982 carries on page 4 three photographs of a civil defense exercise, showing firefighting and rescue operations, accompanied by the following caption under the heading "The Civil Defense at Work": "The number of plants, factories, educational establishments, kolkhozes and sovkhozes where the preparation of defenses against mass destruction weapons is impeccably organized is increasing yearly. These pictures were taken at a special tactical exercise by civil defense formations from Alma-Ata's streetcar and trolleybus administration. The subject of civil defense is one in which party, trade union and komsomol organizations here take a keen interest. Training classes have been equipped and eye-catching promotional materials have been designed under the direction of Reserve Col A. Sytykh, chief of staff of the administration's civil defense body." [PM231539 Editorial Report]

CSO: 1801/224

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

USSR DOSAAF PLENUM HELD 13 APRIL

PM230857 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "USSR Dosaaf Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The eighth USSR Dosaaf Central Committee Plenum was held in Moscow 13 April. A report "on the holding of report and election meetings in the society's organizations and the convening of the ninth All-Union Dosaaf Congress" was delivered by fleet Adm G. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR Dosaaf Central Committee. The speaker stressed that in the course of the forthcoming report and election meetings it is necessary to examine in depth and comprehensively and to assess objectively the activity of the defense society's organizations in fulfilling the requirements of the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee resolutions and the conclusions and recommendations put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and works.

The plenum resolved: To hold report and election meetings (conferences) in primary Dosaaf organizations in September-November; rayon, city and okrug conferences in November-December; and oblast and kray conferences; the Moscow City conference and union republic Dosaaf congress in December 1982-January 1983; and to convene the routine ninth All-Union Dosaaf Congress in the second half of February 1982. The congress agenda was approved.

The plenum also discussed tasks in further improving planning and strengthening plan discipline and discipline of execution in the defense society's organizations, and a briefing was heard on the work of the Dosaaf Central Committee Presidium and the Presidium Bureau in the period between the seventh and eighth plenums.

Taking part in the plenum were V. Lepeshkin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee administrative organs section; marshal of aviation A. Pokryshkin; army General I. Pavlovskiy; army General A. Getman; col gen of aviation I. Koshedub; Adm V. Grishanov; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gosplan, RSFSR Council of Ministers, USSR Defense Ministry, other ministries and departments and a number of public organizations.

CSO: 1801/219

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

CC DOSAAF ON MORE EFFECTIVE COMPETITION

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Increase the Effectiveness of Competition, In the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF"]

[Text] The bureau of the presidium of the central committee of USSR DOSAAF has discussed the question of the organizational efforts of DOSAAF's Astrakhan obkom in connection with the matter of increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition among defense collectives.

Its resolution takes note of the fact that under the leadership of party and soviet organs, the oblast's DOSAAF organizations have participated vigorously in the drive for successful accomplishment of tasks following from requirements imposed by the 26th CPSU Congress and decisions of the 6th plenum of the central committee of USSR DOSAAF. Coming out in support of the initiative undertaken by defense organizations of Leningradskiy Rayon, the Sudoverf' imeni S. M. Kirov production association, Astrakhan' Secondary School No. 12 and Astrakhan's DOSAAF motor vehicle school, "Work Efficiently in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, Do Work of Quality," the obkom has quickly and effectively launched this initiative among its own DOSAAF collectives.

Under obkom leadership, many raykoms and the leaders of educational and sports organizations are now working continuously to increase the effectiveness of socialist competition. These questions are being discussed at meetings of committee presidiums and seminars with various categories of staff personnel and activists.

The obkom and many raykoms are making regular checks on the progress their organizations are making toward fulfillment of socialist obligations and working continuously to publicize competition and improve efforts to propagandize the experience of the most outstanding organizations. To this end they are vigorously exploiting the potential offered by local mass media.

At the same time, however, the bureau of the presidium of the central committee of USSR DOSAAF has pointed out that the level of the Astrakhan' obkom's effort in its direction of competition among DOSAAF organizations has not yet fully measured up to requirements imposed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCTUC and Komsomol Central Committee decree, "All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of Eleventh-Five-Year Plan Targets."

The obkom has not seen to it that all raykoms look closely at the content of their socialist competition. The efforts of competitors in a number of organizations have proven to be insufficiently purposefully oriented toward achieving better quality in their work at the tasks of mass-scale defense activities; they undervalue the educative role of competition; committee members and other DOSAAF activists have failed to devote themselves to creation of proper conditions for competition, to the formulation of appropriate obligations and to the monitoring of progress toward fulfillment of these obligations; there is no agitation supported by visual, illustrative material covering the course of competition.

The oblast committee is still not providing sufficiently specific direction of competition among training organizations, where we are still seeing instances of a purely perfunctory approach to the assumption of personal obligations among both the military students and staff personnel; steps are not being taken to center competition around tasks and norms associated with the training program, while competition results are sometimes computed without any accompanying analysis of both achievements and shortcomings.

Neither the oblast committee nor DOSAAF House are giving adequate attention to the task of rendering assistance in the sphere of methods to rayon committees and training and sports organizations in connection with the direction of competition.

The shortcomings which we see in the organization of competition reduce both its effectiveness and the efficiency with which it is conducted and fail to create conditions conducive to full exploitation of available opportunities and potential for improving the quality of military-patriotic, mass defense and training and sports activities.

The bureau of the presidium of the central committee of USSR DOSAAF has suggested that the Astrakhan' obkom continue its organizational efforts to achieve further improvement in the effectiveness of its competition in the light of requirements imposed by the 26th CPSU Congress and of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol central committee, "All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of Eleventh-Five-Year-Plan Targets," and that it concentrate the efforts of its committees and leaders of training and sports organizations on raising the level of competition and insuring active participation in it on the part of all society members and shop, primary, training and sports organizations.

The oblast's DOSAAF committees should work continuously to increase the educative role of competition, improve the quality of the effort that goes into establishing the conditions for competition and the practices associated with the assumption of socialist obligations on the part of shop, primary, training and sports organizations and more extensively to involve the membership as a whole in these efforts.

In computing the results of competition they should take into consideration the strenuousness of the obligations involved and the level of effort required to fulfill them. They should take effective measures to publicize new methods and positive examples of leadership and direction provided provided socialist competition. Improve the quality of instruction provided staff personnel and society activists and the seminars conducted on questions concerning competition, giving attention here to practical demonstrations of forms and methods to be employed in organizing competition. Support the initiative of the leading DOSAAF organizations in the formulation of counter plans.

During the course of competition strive to increase the effectiveness of patriotic-military propaganda, to strengthen our DOSAAF organizations, add to the ranks of society members, to improve the quality of training provided specialists for our Armed Forces and national economy, to advance technical and military-applied sports on a mass basis and to develop and improve our inventory of training materials and equipment, particularly that of our primary organizations.

It has been suggested that the oblast committee and training organizations concentrate their attention primarily upon striving to insure that individual and group obligations are specific obligations and enlarge the role competition plays in the practical training of our military students and in the process of preparing them morally, politically and psychologically for service in the Armed Forces. To this end they should organize more extensive competition centered around tasks and norms associated with the training program.

On the basis of analysis of the performance of society organizations over the last period of this year, our union-republic DOSAAF central committees and kray and oblast DOSAAF committees should take steps to remedy shortcomings in the leadership and direction of competition, exploit more vigorously the fund of positive experience accumulated in the sphere of competition leadership and direction and move to insure successful fulfillment of plans and obligations in the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period on the part of all defense-society organizations.

DOSAAF organizations should be provided practical assistance in their efforts involved in establishing conditions for competition over the course of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period in accordance with the new conditions for all-Union competition among defense-society organizations approved by the presidium of the central committee of USSR DOSAAF on 20 August 1981. These efforts should take into consideration both local conditions and the specific nature of the activity of each DOSAAF collective.

Over the period of the current campaign our DOSAAF committees should insure that all DOSAAF members and all shop and primary organizations undertake heavy socialist obligations for 1982.

8963

CSO: 1801/101

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

CC DOSAAF ON LEADERSHIP OF PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Guiding on the Leaders, In the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF"]

[Text] The bureau of the central committee presidium of USSR DOSAAF has heard a report from the chairman of DOSAAF's Odoyevskiy Rayon committee in Tul'skaya Oblast on the committee's work in providing direction to defense-society primary organizations in light of requirements imposed by the 26th Party Congress.

The bureau of the presidium has taken note of the fact that the rayon has taken definite steps to invigorate and intensify the activity of primary organizations, to make them true centers of mass-scale defense work. Primary organizations have been formed in all work and training organizations in the rayon. Of workers and students 76 per cent, of Komsomol members 100 per cent, are members of DOSAAF.

Most primary organizations are conducting their activities in strict accordance with provisions of Defense Society Regulations. Occupying an important place in these activities are military-patriotic indoctrination for working people and training our young people for service in the armed forces. The committees are striving here to establish an organic link between the indoctrination of DOSAAF members in the spirit of constant readiness to defend the motherland, practical training in basic military skills and familiarization with and involvement in various types of military-applied sports.

The rayon committee and primary organizations devote a great deal of attention to illustrative, visual forms of agitation. All labor and training organizations have set up DOSAAF corners; many have rooms and museums honoring heroic military exploits and have set up display stands telling about local heroes and others who fought in the Great Patriotic War. With the participation of DOSAAF organizations, the small village of Odoyev and a number of larger towns have erected obelisks in memory of local residents who have fallen in battle for the freedom and independence of the motherland.

The rayon is moving successfully to improve its inventory of training materials and equipment. Forty-one of its 47 primary organizations have formed 126 circles for the dissemination of military and military-technical information among its youth and sections and teams competing in technical sports and sports with military application. The rayon's technical sports club prepares people in the mass technical vocations for

agriculture and helps primary organizations with the planning and organization involved in their course and circle work.

The raykom draws on the support of a broad membership, which now numbers some 500. More than 70 per cent of the members of the raykom and inspection commission and of the chairmen of its primary organizations are communists and Komsomol members and over 50 per cent have some higher education.

The raykom has been operating its voluntarily-run DOSAAF House since 1979. The House council, which comprises representatives of all interested social organizations and institutions, plans the topics to be covered in lectures and talks and organizes and holds meetings for its young people with participants in the war, lessons in courage in the schools and festive send-offs for young men called up for service in the army. DOSAAF House continually provides assistance to primary organizations. It is used as a facility for training committee chairmen and other activists.

The Odoyev rural rayon defense organization is one of the best in the oblast. Year after year it is ahead of schedule in fulfilling its socialist obligations, awarded the USSR DOSAAF badge of honor, memorial banners, certificates of merit and other awards and has repeatedly won the Red Challenge Banner of the Tul'skaya CPSU obkom and oblispolkom. The banner has now been placed in the permanent keep of the rayon DOSAAF committee. For the past 36 years now, the defense society's Odoyevskiy Rayon organization has been headed by K. Titov, a communist and veteran of the Great Patriotic War.

Under the leadership of the rayon committee of the CPSU and the executive committee of the rayon council of people's deputies, the DOSAAF rayon committee is participating actively in implementation of a comprehensive plan of military-patriotic indoctrination for workers.

In its decree, the bureau of the presidium of the central committee of USSR DOSAAF has shown its approval of the positive performance turned in by the Odoyevskiy Rayon committee in providing direction to its primary organizations in light of requirements imposed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The bureau of the presidium of the central committee of USSR DOSAAF has at the same time identified in the work of the Odoyevskiy raykom a number of shortcomings, unexploited opportunities, untapped potential. Along with its pacesetting primary organizations the rayon has its laggards as well. The raykom is as yet devoting inadequate attention to these organizations; it is not putting forth the effort required to the level of those winning the highest ratings in competition. The conditions required for success in training and sports activities have yet to be created in all primary organizations. Local youth and local resources and capacities are not being drawn upon to the fullest extent to put up even the simplest sports facilities. The reporting and accounting of a number of primary organizations is not fully in accord with instructions and provisions of Defense Society Regulations.

It has been suggested that the rayon committee and its primary organizations intensify their efforts with high-quality, effective performance to meet requirements imposed by the 26th CPSU Congress and decisions of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress and the 5th and 6th plenums of the central committee of USSR DOSAAF and that they mobilize their aktiv for a drive to increase the effectiveness of socialist competition between primary organizations to fulfill and overfulfill plans for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period.

It has also been recommended that the Tula DOSAAF oblast committee take more vigorous measures to introduce the advances and innovations of the Odoyevskiy Rayon organization into the program of activities of the rayon's other defense collectives.

It has been suggested that the central committees of our union-republic DOSAAF and the defense society's kray and oblast committees continue their efforts directed toward increasing the role their rayon and city committees play in directing the activity of primary organizations in accordance with requirements imposed by the 26th CPSU Congress and use reporting meetings and conferences to the end of giving further impetus to primary organization work and of making these organizations true centers of mass defense-oriented activities.

* * *

For his many years of successful work, K. Titov, chairman of DOSAAF's Odoyevskiy Rayon committee, has been presented the USSR DOSAAF central committee's certificate of merit and a cash prize.

8963
1801/101

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

DOSAAF TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES IN UZBEK SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 28 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by A. Shendrik, secretary, Andizhanskaya Oblast committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan: "The Party's Concern and Exactingness; Effective Work, Quality Performance"]

[Text] The people are right when they say: "They're beautifying the land with their labors." And that's just what's happening--with their inspired labors, efforts measuring up to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, my fellow countrymen here in the oblast are indeed beautifying the Andizhan countryside with their labors. Their performance over the past year has been simply magnificent. From our oblast's agriculturalists the motherland has received some 637,000 tons of raw cotton. Successfully measuring up to their Tenth Five-Year-Plan tasks, workers in our industrial enterprises have shipped out their products to a broad range of buyers, products including electric motors, "Andizhan" diesel pumps, hydraulic equipment, general-purpose tractor loaders, equipment for cotton ginning facilities and many others. They are now working confidently to accomplish their production tasks for the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan as well.

We have achieved a number of successes in our effort to improve the quality of the military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers in the oblast, in preparing our young generation to defend the motherland and in developing technical and military-applied sports.

Guided by 26th CPSU Congress directives to strengthen the motherland's defense capability, our party and soviet organs have been devoting continuous attention to the problems improving mass-scale defense work and the quality of the basic military training provided our young men in preconscription training as well as those who have been called up for military service. The obkom bureau and secretariat have devoted discussions at meetings to a number of key directions in the activities of our party organizations, councils of people's deputies, military commissariats, the Komsomol and DOSAAF.

We have put together and begun to implement a comprehensive program of basic measures to improve the military-patriotic indoctrination of our young people and the training they undergo in preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces covering the period 1981-1985. All city and rayon party committees have programs of similar measures. They call for an intensification of the efforts of the oblast defense organization and greater energy and purposefulness in the work of DOSAAF city and rayon committees and primary organizations.

As is known, basic military training is provided in our educational institutions. It is precisely here that our young people are indoctrinated in the spirit of boundless devotion to the Soviet motherland and readiness to stand in defense of her interests and security with weapon in hand and even before their call-up for army service acquire a minimum of military and technical knowledge. The oblast now provides this type of training for its students in 432 secondary schools, 12 tekhnikums and 29 vocational training schools. These facilities have military study areas, classrooms for civil defense instruction and drill fields.

As everyone knows, the quality of our instruction is to a great extent determined by the level of training of the people responsible for providing it. And it should be said here that the task of selecting these cadres we have accomplished successfully. Almost all of our military instructors are reserve officers and NCOs. Two-thirds of them have higher teacher-training or specialized education.

We must nevertheless admit that until only recently a weak training material base was holding us back from being able to provide basic military training of truly high quality. Most of our secondary schools, vocational training facilities and technicums, for example, had no small-arms firing range. So this kind of sport shooting only remained the topic of fruitless discussions.

But in December of last year, the party obkom held a special meeting to discuss this problem; participants included leaders representing party and soviet organs and military commissariats as well as representatives of the oblast defense aktiv. Their discussion was serious and useful. This meeting provided an impetus to the construction of firing ranges on a mass scale. The first half of 1981 saw firing ranges built at 224 schools and 6 vocational training institutions and technicums. Together with 25- and 50-meter ranges these figures include 11 200-meter ranges.

The DOSAAF oblast committee and the leaders of our training organizations are also striving persistently to improve the quality of training provided the technical specialists among draftees as well as their program of student instruction and indoctrination. Assistance in the sphere of methodology given our teachers and on-the-job-training instructors has been improved substantially. It is a pleasure to note an improvement as well as in the material and equipment inventory of both our schools and the DOSAAF technical sports complexes.

There a number of motor vehicle schools, 11 technical sports complexes and a shooting club now active within the oblast. The past three years have seen the specialist-training plan fulfilled to the extent of 110 per cent. Ninety-eight per cent of those completing their courses--drivers, electricians, radio and telegraph operators and other specialists--pass their examinations the first time they take them.

No small number of the young men from our oblast go on to earn "outstanding" ratings in their combat and political training. We receive letters of gratitude from the commanders of the units in which they are serving. To receive letters like this is, of course, a pleasure. It comes as no coincidence that for the high-quality training he has provided specialists for the USSR Armed Forces, N. Vidruchenko, director of the Andizhan DOSAAF combined technical school, has been awarded the USSR Ministry of Defense certificate of merit.

The oblast also trains many specialists for the national economy. I will cite only one figure. The past year alone has seen enterprises, construction projects, kol-khozes and sovkhoses receive some 13,000 specialists in a variety of fields.

Of no small importance to the training of worthy replacements for our armed forces are the development of technical and military-applied sports and then the involvement in them of a growing number of our young people. Aware of this, our DOSAAF organizations, with the active support of both party and soviet organs, have achieved clear-cut successes in this connection. Here are a few specific figures.

More than 200,000 of our young men and women are now involved in the activities of technical sports circles and sections. Oblast training has produced 15 masters of sport, 98 candidates for master of sport and more than 50,000 sports participants holding official ratings. Andizhan's rifle masters have achieved particularly noteworthy results. They have kept a firm hold on their team title of republic champion for five years now and participate regularly in all-Union and even international competition. Snipers like Z. Yusupova, M. Zorina, S. Tamm, Sh. Zagitov and S. Krapivin have fired repeatedly in competition for the USSR DOSAAF combined team.

We cannot by any means, however, labor with any delusions about what we have accomplished. In their decree "Greater Mass Participation in Physical Culture and Sports," the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have required that party committees work for better coordination of the activities of our soviet, trade union and sports organizations with USSR DOSAAF committees in efforts to accomplish the most important tasks involved in the development of physical culture and sports. And as this document points out, one of the primary tasks of the physical culture movement consists in preparing the Soviet people to defend their motherland and the achievements of socialism. The fact is that much remains to be done for us to be able to accomplish this task successfully.

Military-patriotic indoctrination for our people, particularly for our younger generation, remains continually within the field of view of our party organizations. This is truly a task of national importance, as the party has repeatedly pointed out in the past and as it continues to do. It must be said that our oblast party and social organizations, our defense society and our mass media are making a substantial contribution in this connection. Their work has been given considerable new impetus and has become more specific, more effective, since publication of the CPSU Central Committee decree "Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work."

All our efforts are oriented toward improvement of the ideological-political, vocational and moral development of our people. We are devoting a great deal of attention to the ideological tempering of our future fighting men, true patriots of their motherland as well as internationalists. Drawing on the revolutionary, fighting and labor traditions of our party and people, as well as upon the examples of personal courage set by their fellow countrymen of Andizhanskaya Oblast, they are learning to love their Soviet fatherland with an ardent love, courage and valor and to be prepared to defend it against the intrigues of any enemies. Of great assistance to us in this effort are L. I. Brezhnev's "Malaya zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth] and "Tselina" [Virgin Soil], works of wisdom, works based as well upon examples from real life.

Month-long campaigns of mass defense activities, guard duty at memorials and obelisks in memory of fellow countrymen fallen combat and festive send-offs for draftees called up for military service have become traditions in the oblast.

Military-patriotic work among our student youth has been considerably intensified. The Youth Palace's Young Aviators School has been functioning successfully in Andizhan for many years now. Experienced instructors teach the courses there. As a

result, many who have attended the school have gone on to become students in our aviation schools. All of our educational institutions have organized museums, rooms and display corners honoring our traditions of military heroism. Our cities and rayon centers hold meetings for school graduates on the theme "The Officer--A Heroic Profession."

It should at the same time be said, however, that when it comes to providing our young people with quality training in preparation for service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces, to military-patriotic indoctrination, or to the development of technical sports, we do suffer from some shortcomings. Not all of our DOSAAF primary organizations have become true centers of mass defense-oriented activity. We have overlooked some things in our training of specialists for both the army and the national economy. All these things as well as other shortcomings were the subject of pointed and principled discussion this past July by the bureau of the oblast party committee. It adopted a specific, detailed resolution dealing with various aspects of defense work. It outlined effective means of monitoring these activities.

8963

CSO: 1801/101

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

DOSAAF: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Plenum of Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Dec 81 p 1

[Report by L. Blagodar': "Excellent Replacements for the Army and Navy--From the Plenum of the Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee has been held. Lieutenant General of Aviation A. Korotchenko, chairman of the Ukraine's DOSAAF Central Committee, delivered a report: "On the State of the Work Performed by the Republic's DOSAAF Organization to Prepare the Youth for Service in the Armed Forces and Steps to Improve It in View of Demands Set at the 26th CPSU Congress."

It was pointed out in the report and in the speeches that the training level of specialists for the Armed Forces has recently improved in the republic. This year the Society's training organizations fulfilled their plan assignments by 102 percent. The vast majority of the students demonstrated thoroughgoing knowledge and solid skills in the final exams.

Good results are consistently achieved in the training of draftees by training organizations of Donetskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Krymskaya, Zhitomirskaya and Ternopol'skaya Oblasts.

The Zhitomir Motor Vehicle School has retained the title of excellent school 15 years in a row. As a result of goal-oriented work by the united pedagogical team there, a highly effective training and indoctrinational process has been assured year after year. The school has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Military Council of the Red Banner Carpathian Military District and certificates of honor of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee.

The Kiev Model Naval School has achieved equal successes. On the eve of the plenum Hero of the Soviet Union Fleet Admiral G. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, visited this training organization. He singled out the high level of naval sophistication of the instructors and production training masters, their professional preparation and their ability to integrate military training and the indoctrination of draftees. The school has an excellent training plant.

One of the most important tasks of DOSAAF training organizations is that of accustoming the young patriots to perform their work and military service heroically, because, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his book "Vospominaniya" [Reminiscences], "it sometimes seems to the young that all the important things are behind us. Behind is the revolution. Behind are the civil war battles. Behind are the years of socialist reconstruction of the gigantic country, behind is the heroism of the Great Patriotic War.... This is what the young men and women think. Their time is coming, however, and the effort is being passed into their hands from the fathers and grandfathers. It will then become clear that many trials and grand deeds will fall to their lot as well."

Various forms and methods of publicizing the heroic revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of our party, our people and their Armed Forces are extensively employed at most training organizations. Material from the press, television and radio, dealing with the 40th anniversary of the victory at Moscow, for example, are now being actively used.

Naturally, the preparation of draftees is not performed at the training organizations alone. Mass defense and military patriotic work with the youth is well organized at the Southern Machine Building Plant in Dnepropetrovsk and the Black Sea Shipbuilding Plant in the city of Nikolayev, and draftees are being successfully readied for military service in Borisopol'skiy Rayon, Kiev Oblast, and Tsarichanskiy Rayon, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. The Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee has summarized the experience of the outstanding and recommended it for adoption.

As the plenum noted, however, there are still numerous deficiencies in the training of draftees and the pre-draft youth for military service. Inadequacies in the training of cadets have still not been eliminated in a number of training organizations in Zaporozhskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Khersonskaya, L'vovskaya and other oblasts. The graduates of certain motor vehicle schools have poor practical skills in operating the equipment under difficult road conditions, primarily in driving vehicles in column formation.

Methodological formations are frequently poorly organized. Not all is well with the creation and improvement of the training facilities. These and other deficiencies are due in considerable degree to poor, unfocused leadership on the part of a number of DOSAAF obkoms, specifically the Khersonskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Zaporozhskaya and certain other oblast committees.

It was also noted at the plenum that the organization of socialist commitment does not yet fully measure up to the requirements set forth in the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee "On All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of Assignments Set for the 11th Five-Year Plan." The commitments taken on are frequently vague and do not take into account the tasks to be accomplished or existing norms. The summed-up results are not used for summarizing and applying outstanding know-how.

As Hero of the Soviet Union Fleet Admiral G. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, stressed in his speech, both the deliverer of the report and those taking part in the discussions acted properly by focusing the main attention on tasks not yet accomplished. Noting the great achievements of the Ukrainian DOSAAF members, he analyzed the causes of existing deficiencies and gave specific advice on how to correct the situation.

The chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee stressed the importance of communication between the Komsomol organizations and the physical culture and sports committees. And more than just communication is needed. It is also necessary to adopt their outstanding know-how, to make it serve the common cause of indoctrinating patriots and preparing the youth for service in the army and navy.

The plenum adopted a resolution, the realization of which will make it possible to raise the work of preparing the youth for service in the Armed Forces of the USSR to a higher level.

P. Yesipenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, A. Chumak, section head in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and V. Borzov, secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, participated in the plenum.

Problems in Dzhambay Automotive School

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 27 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by E. Avanesov, Samarkandskaya Oblast: "What Happened In Dzhambay?-- Commentary on a Letter"]

[Text] A group of workers at the Dzhambay Automotive School (Uzbek SSR) wrote a letter to the editors, in which they reported that there are deficiencies in the training organization's performance. The most serious complaints were also leveled against A. Zagorul'ko, chief of the school.

We met with some of the authors of the letter. This is what came out at the meeting. Those who were disturbed by the actions of the school chief were no less vociferous in expressing their dissatisfaction at the fact that one other signature was not included on the letter.

"What is going on?" they asked. "Why didn't A. Arzikulov, deputy chief of the automotive school, sign the letter? It appears that he put us up to this and then stayed on the sideline himself. Washed his hands of the matter, as they say."

This turn of events, it must be admitted, troubled us and forced us to take another careful look at the facts presented in the letter. After that we--R. Salikhov, chairman of the Samarkandskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, V. Ruchiy, bookkeeper/auditor, V. Petrov, senior personnel inspector, and the author of this article--began our investigation into what had happened.

It should be said frankly that A. Zagorul'ko, who was appointed chief of the Dzhambay Automotive School two years ago, inherited a rather poor situation. The former head of the school, who was discharged as a result of scrutiny by investigative agencies, had selected personnel according to the principle: "How could I refuse to make a relative happy." When the change in leadership occurred, many of his followers naturally left. They left of their own desire, or more accurately, because they did not want to work with the new chief. A total of 17 individuals left because of this.

Several more of the workers were discharged as a result of the move. Others were forced to submit resignations. The new chief—a man accustomed to discipline and efficiency—could not and did not wish to accept the lack of discipline. This is exactly why D. Ablayev, A. Shermatov and R. Asliyev were discharged.

"How could I accept such a 'worker' as Ablayev," A. Zagorul'ko explained, "who only showed up at the automotive school on paydays? Or Shermatov, who dismantled a Moskvich motor vehicle, took the spare parts home with him and disappeared for several weeks."? Zagorul'ko is truly upset and we fully share his righteous anger.

And what about the other statements made in the letter? All of them were carefully verified, and many of them could not be confirmed. According to official documents of the oblast DOSAAF committee, the automotive school fulfilled its 1980 plan. And during the first half of this year the plan was fulfilled not by 25 percent, as stated in the letter, but by 52.2 percent.

Nor do the accusations that transport equipment, masters and cadets were used for outside jobs during training time correspond to the reality. As a rule, these jobs were performed outside of training time and on a volunteer basis. How could they be "outside" activities, if the cadets and masters were building a motorball (motobol'noye) field for their own and other DOSAAF organizations, helping to conduct competitions for the republic and the national cup in the applied military multiple sports event and helping to build their own new school and to gather the cotton harvest?

No matter how you look at the situation, there was no self-interest involved on the part of the training organization chief. Everything was done in order to put the school back upon its feet as soon as possible.

Frankly, the little collage of information included facts selected with bias and unconfirmed. And it became clear that A. Arzikulov, who wanted to become chief of the Dzhambay Automotive School, had a hand in the matter. There were other matters, however, which should receive attention. First of all, there is A. Zagorul'ko himself. He is an impulsive person, quick to use sharp language, and he does not always demonstrate adequate restraint or self-control.

What happened at the Dzhambay Automotive School has already been investigated by the Society's Samarkandskaya Oblast Committee and the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee. It is still too early to put an end to the matter, however. The letter forces one to think about a great many things: the indoctrination of the

indoctrinators themselves, poor control over the assigned job and the special responsibility of the instructors themselves for the purity of relationships within the collective.

Mosyaykin On Growth of DOSAAF

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "A Center of Mass Defense Work--On the Results of Discussion of the Article 'The Times Dictate'"]

[Text] The primary organizations are the backbone of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Armed Forces. They comprise a vast branching system, through which the practical combining of military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers and the youth with the mastery of military skills and the development of technical and applied military types of sports is accomplished.

The activeness and aggressiveness of primary DOSAAF organizations is steadily growing under the leadership of party and soviet organs, their prestige is increasing in the collectives of plants, factories, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, educational institutions and establishments. It is gratifying to see that the number of primary organizations which have become real centers of mass defense work is increasing by the year.

Many of the defense Society's raykoms, gorkoms, obkoms and kraykoms are accomplishing this important task in a purposive manner and creatively seeking ways of further improving the performance of primary DOSAAF organizations. It was therefore not surprising that the article "The Times Dictate" by V. Zolotov, chairman of the primary DOSAAF organization at the Experimental Industrial Petroleum and Oil Plant imeni Bakinskiye Komissary, which was published in the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, brought an outpouring of interest on the part of committee leaders and activists. Based upon his own experience and a comparison of the performance of a number of primary organizations the author discussed the elements without which it is impossible to turn primary organizations into real centers of mass defense work and revealed the causes of sluggishness in this important matter.

The author of the article and Yu. Kotlyarov, chairman of the DOSAAF committee on the Zavety Il'icha Kolkhoz in Rostovskaya Oblast, V. Kachalov, deputy committee chairman at the Minsk Motorcycle and Bicycle Plant, I. Kulichenko, chairman of the Makeyevka DOSAAF Gorkom, Yu. Makarov, director of the Black Sea Ship-Building Plant, and other comrades absolutely correctly point out the fact that each primary organization has the potential for joining the ranks of the active, aggressive and capable, in every respect, of conducting mass defense and sports work in a vital and interesting manner.

Let us take a look at a few of what we consider to be the most urgent matters raised in the article and in the commentaries.

In all of them the thought stands out that success goes to the primary organizations in which the principles contained in the DOSAAF Charter are implemented precisely and creatively, where concrete tasks are specifically defined and ways of accomplishing them indicated.

The DOSAAF Charter stresses the fact that the primary organization and its committee must assure that Society members take an active part in the mass defense work, indoctrinate them in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and constant readiness to protect the homeland, and propagandize military information and the heroic traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and the Armed Forces of the USSR. The Charter also lists other duties of the primary organizations. It states that all the tasks can be successfully accomplished only when there is broad initiative and personal activity by the Society members in close cooperation with trade union, Komsomol, sports and other public organizations and with the assistance of leaders of enterprises, educational institutions, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and establishments.

Specific results are evident in the military-patriotic indoctrination, the mass defense and sports work, where the Charter has become the absolute law governing the multifaceted life of the defense collective, where the committees, inspection commissions and all the activists strictly follow the requirements set forth therein.

There are hundreds of examples confirming this. Here are two of them. The primary DOSAAF committee at the railcar construction plant in the city of Riga's Proletarskiy Rayon is distinguished by a high level of activeness and aggressiveness. The committee, headed by V. Malakhov, precisely fulfills the work plans. Competition among the shop defense collectives is well developed there, and the commitment fulfillment results are summed up at the right time. The committee relies upon a large aktiv and permanently active commissions for the main areas of mass defense work.

A good example of well-coordinated work is also set by the committee of the primary DOSAAF organization on the Opyt Sovkhoz in Podgorenskiy Rayon, Voronezhskaya Oblast, which is headed by F. Shepelov. Every committee member there is responsible for one area of mass defense work, and there are permanently active commissions. The commission on military-patriotic propaganda, as an example, is headed by V. Glushchenko, director of a local secondary school and a committee member. The commission has 12 members. They take an active part in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth. The commission on technical and applied military types of sports is headed by committee member A. Shablitskiy. A total of 37 rated sportsmen were produced on the sovkhos within a year. There are rifle, motor vehicle and motorcycle teams and an applied-military, multiple-event team. A good stadium, a 50-meter rifle range and a man-made reservoir have been built on the sovkhos with the help of the administration.

It would also be worthwhile to consider the suggestions put forth by participants in the discussion of the article "The Times Dictate" on the need for each primary organization leader and all the activists to thoroughly study the points contained

in the Charter. There is food for thought for the DOSAAF raykoms, gorkoms, obkoms and kraykoms. It is important first of all to see that each activist feels a need constantly to consult the Charter. Talks on the Charter principles in seminars, individual briefings of the members of select bodies and use of points contained in the Charter in visual agitation can help.

The authors of the article submitted a number of suggestions for increasing the activeness and the aggressiveness of the small, weak defense collectives. Some of the comrades feel that the way to accomplish this is to link these collectives together into larger organizations. The DOSAAF Charter states that with the permission of the DOSAAF obkom or kraykom or the Union republic DOSAAF Central Committee, the Society's primary organization may be created for several enterprises making up a production association and located within a single rayon or within several rayons of a single city.

For example, a DOSAAF organization was created several years ago for the ispolkom of the Podol'sk City Soviet of People's Deputies in Moscow Oblast. It consists of 39 primary defense collectives of enterprises and establishments directly subordinate to the city ispolkom. Before they were joined together these small organizations, which lacked the materials and equipment, essentially engaged in no defense work at all.

Following the merging the DOSAAF committee created an automotive and a motor sports section within the defense collective of the motor vehicle enterprise and a rifle section at the "Gazokhozyaystvo" trust. Mass defense work began to be conducted with greater purpose in the organizations. Competition developed among the low-level organizations. Thirty percent of the deductions from membership dues coming from organizations in the association have been centralized and are spent according to a budget approved by the committee. These funds have been used to purchase 32 airguns and cartridges, to outfit DOSAAF nooks and to grant the use of firing range.

Good results are being achieved with a competent approach to the problem of creating such DOSAAF organizations. Deviations from the Charter or failure to follow its demands invariably produces breakdowns in the work.

It was noted at a report conference of the primary organization of one Kiev plant that the organizational work of the committee headed by A. Chursinov was unsatisfactory. He did not demonstrate proper initiative and neglected his supervision of the shop defense collectives. The committee would officially compile work plans but would not fulfill them. As a result, the reputation of what had formerly been one of the best defense collectives in the city suffered, and it became a lagging collective in many respects. The conference delegates assessed the deficiencies of Chursinov's work from a standpoint of principle and relieved him of his duties as committee chairman. The conference leveled justified criticism against leaders of the Kiev DOSAAF Gorkom, who ignored violations of the Charter, were not aware of the real state of affairs in the defense collective and continued to brag about former successes.

Those taking part in the discussion of the article "The Times Dictate" made some valuable suggestions for creating the necessary training facilities in the primary organizations. Among others, they pointed out the need to make more effective use of the 30 percent of deductions from membership dues for this purpose and to make more efficient use of sports facilities in the large defense collectives. The article described how certain DOSAAF committees have demonstrated initiative and persistence and are receiving the support of the administration and the trade union organizations in their search for the means necessary to enlarge the training facilities. Under a decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on 7 May 1966 economic agencies turn over without payment to DOSAAF organizations extra, unused machinery, gear, equipment and training aids for outfitting the technical military training classrooms and the amateur technical sports clubs.

The articles and letters convincingly demonstrate the fact that total and complete accomplishment of the task of turning all primary organizations into real centers of mass defense work depends upon the degree to which they receive concrete and specific guidance on the part of raykoms and gorkoms. The facts show that general appeals and high-sounding decisions produce no results whatsoever. Certain raykoms and gorkoms take a formal approach to the training of committee chairmen for primary organizations and of other activists.

Sessions of the raykom and gorkom presidiums hear reports from the committee chairmen of primary organizations. This is frequently done without a proper study of the state of affairs in the organization, however. General decisions are therefore adopted, which abound from one set of minutes to the next in phrases such as: "Improvement suggested." "Step up the work." "Devote more attention." Furthermore, it is difficult to find in the decisions on the reports even a mention of the fulfillment of DOSAAF Charter requirements, and those specifically to blame for the fact that the committee sessions are conducted on a random basis and their projects never get off the planning boards are not named.

There are also many deficiencies in the supervision of competition among the primary organizations. This competition can only be effective when it is based on the Leninist principles of publicity and comparability of results and the possibility of repeating the experience. In fact, the primary organizations frequently do not even compete among themselves. The raykoms and gorkoms do not arrange mutual verification over the fulfillment of commitments, and the results are summed up only on the basis of report data, without thorough verification of the true results.

The elimination of deficiencies in the supervision of competition among the primary organizations and the enhancement of its indoctrinational significance constitute one of the most important reserves for improving the performance of those organizations.

Experience has shown us that every primary organization has possibilities for becoming a real center of mass defense work. Success in the accomplishment of this vital task depends upon how active the committees are, upon the summarization and

practical adoption of all the best elements in the work of the outstanding defense collectives and upon the activating of their permanent commissions and sports sections. For this purpose it is very important to assure that all heads of primary organizations and other activists thoroughly study the recommendations coming out of the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference, which discussed ways and methods of further enhancing the activeness and the aggressiveness of primary DOSAAF organizations in light of requirements set at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Effectiveness in the practical work of the primary organizations is achieved only through efficient organizational work by the DOSAAF committees. In his speech at the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated that the thing we need most is a great sense of responsibility and firm, truly communistic, aware discipline. No less essential, of course, are imaginative inspiration, a tireless quest for new things and support for them when they are found. We need constant initiative--universally and in all matters.

Conference On Military Sports Reported

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Report: "Technical Sports On a Large Scale"]

[Text] The first All-Union seminar of journalists on the subject "Technical and Applied Military Types of Sports and Military-Patriotic Indoctrination of the Youth" was held in Kiev. Lieutenant General V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, delivered a report on "DOSAAF's Role and Place in Military-Patriotic Indoctrination and the Technical Military Training of the Workers and the Youth, and the Development of Technical and Applied Military Types of Sports."

The Communist Party, the speaker stressed in his report, regards DOSAAF as a reliable reserve and a loyal assistant to the Armed Forces. Military-patriotic indoctrination constitutes the core of mass defense work. The range of forms and methods for conducting this work has grown significantly of late. The efficiency and the emotional charge of military-patriotic activities and their informational value have increased. Important among these activities are readers' conferences on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" [The Rebirth], "Tselina" [The Virgin Lands] and "Vospominaniya" [Recollections].

Lieutenant General V. Mosyaykin dealt in detail with the work of the defense Society's training organizations, which have not only become a real workshop for the training of technical cadres for the Armed Forces and the national economy, but have also been turned into unique outposts of mass defense work among the population.

The Society's organizations have also achieved definite success in the development of the technical and applied military types of sports. Last year around 30 million people engaged in these. The nation has 2,708 official technical sports clubs

and 292 rifle sports clubs. There are around 3,200 technical sports clubs functioning under the Society's primary organizations right at the enterprises, on the kolkhozes and at higher educational institutions. More than 100 technical sports clubs for children and youth work in close contact with the trade unions.

An example of a well-organized training and indoctrinational process is set by the Kiev Specialized DYuSTSh [Technical Sports School for Children and Youth] for Water Sports. The school's students have set 14 world and 17 All-Union records, 20 of the sportsmen are members of the republic's combined team and 10 are on the USSR combined team.

The recent plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee outlined steps to enhance mass participation in the technical and applied military types of sports. It pointed out the need to unite more fully the sports work and the indoctrination of the youth in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and readiness to protect the homeland.

Recently the technical and applied military types of sports have been more and more extensively covered in the central and republic press, on television and radio. Some of the publications limit themselves to presenting information, however, and bring out few of the problems.

Vice Admiral N. Shashkov, chairman of the Sports Committee of the USSR Ministry of Defense, presented a second report: "The Technical and Applied Military Types of Sports--An Important Means of Indoctrinating and Training Reliable Defenders of the Homeland." He noted that young men who have engaged in technical and applied military sports prior to being drafted into the Armed Forces master their military specialties considerably more rapidly than do their peers who have not engaged in these types of sports.

Vice Admiral N. Shashkov went on to speak in detail about the development of technical and applied military types of sports in the Armed Forces, about the solid links which exist between army and DOSAAF sports collectives and prospects for strengthening them.

A survey of the central press was presented by M. Prorovner, sports editor for the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, and V. Dmitruk, chairman of the Federation of Sports Reporters of the Ukraine, gave a survey of the republic press.

The fact that the seminar is an effective way for journalists and sports workers to work together was further demonstrated when leading trainers and sportsmen took the floor.

For example, A. Khmel'nitskaya, repeated world champion in parachute sports and honored trainer of the republic, noted that a considerable gap has developed between the training of the nation's leading sportsmen and the second-rank parachutists. Unfortunately, that gap is not yet being reduced. If this continues, it is doubtful whether the nation's combined team, deprived of reserves, can retain its position. The journalists also derived much beneficial information

from the speech by V. Mosin, senior trainer for the nation's combined motorball (motobol) team.

The speech by A. Dashivets, chairman of the republic's delta glider (del'taplanernyy) sports federation, one of the designers of the Slavutich-UT delta plane and holder of the Lenin Komsomol Prize, was heard with great interest. He expressed his wish that the journalists who tell about the flights by the modern day "Icaruses," about their boldness and courage, would also focus the attention of the sportsmen on safety measures.

European champion V. Bondarenko told about the creative activities of the model shipbuilders, while four-time world champion A. Grechikhin talked about problems of the high-speed underwater sports.

The exchange of opinions continued during the intermission, when the journalists looked at sports equipment arranged at the numerous stands and displays of an exhibit set up for the occasion. Questions were answered by USSR, European and world champions. Books on sports by the DOSAAF Publishing House evoked great interest in the journalists.

Participants in the plenum will long remember the sports festival held in the Chayka Stadium of the Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee's complex. The training continued there, but now the sportsmen's arena was formed by a motorball field, a sender track and the sky....

Students at the Kiev Service-Dog Breeding Club demonstrated the training of their four-legged friends.

Ukrainian SSR radio sport champions T. Dubrovskiy, I. Mikheyev and A. Lyakin, and winners and prize recipients of All-Union competitions in applied military, multiple-event competitions A. Kushch and V. Palyga received a great deal of applause. Map enthusiasts, motorcycle and automobile drivers demonstrated their skill. Demonstration talks by pilots and parachutists evoked great interest.

The journalists saw a high level of conditioning and physical perfection when Senior Lieutenant N. Konochuk's platoon came onto the motor-cycle racetrack. Second-year cadets from the Kiev Higher Combined-Arms Command twice Red Banner School imeni M. V. Frunze proved themselves to be experts in close combat. Most of the cadets received good training in DOSAAF organizations. Igor' Kapralov, for example, met the requirements for the GTO [ready for work and defense] gold badge in the primary DOSAAF organization back home in Syzran'. Installer Igor' Chelobit'ko rose to become sportsmaster in rifle firing in the defense Society's primary organization at the Severodonetsk Housing Construction Combine.

Nor are the DOSAAF graduates lost in a situation approaching actual combat. Following the exercise "Zapad-81" we learned of a feat by L. Manokho, graduate of the Kiev Aero Club. When the parachute of his comrade suddenly collapsed during a descent, Manokho kept his head and came to his comrade's assistance in time. Both fighting men landed safely with Manokho's parachute. Private First Class Manokho was awarded the Order of the Red Star by an ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The All-Union seminar was summed up by V. Gavrilin, chairman of the Commission for the Publicizing of Technical and Applied Military Types of Sports of the Federation of USSR Sports Reporters. The editorial boards of a number of newspapers and some journalists were presented with honorary awards of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and the Sports Committee of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

The representatives of the mass media visited the memorial "The Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" and visited DOSAAF primary and training organizations and sports clubs in the capital of the Soviet Ukraine.

V. Kudryavtsev, responsible worker in the CPSU Central Committee, V. Yashchuk and V. Kravchenko, responsible workers in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Lieutenant General of Aviation A. Korotchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, V. Borzov, secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, and L. Lebedev, acting chairman of the Federation of Sports Reporters of the USSR, took part in the seminar.

Predraft Training in Technical-Sports Clubs

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Yu. Il'yashenko, deputy chairman of the oblast DOSAAF committee, Tula: "Wings Grow Stronger in Flight--How the Technical-Sports Clubs Prepare Young Men for Service in the Army"]

[Text] Who said it does not even smell of the sea in Tula? What about the DOSAAF naval school? Its personnel live strictly according to Navy Regulations. Within a matter of minutes groups of enginemen, helmsmen, electricians and deckhands accomplish everything necessary for the rapid mooring of the ship, for changing its course or repairing damage. The gunners and torpedomen are also prepared to perform a combat mission. I can imagine someone will ask just what kind of ships can we be talking about? The most modern combat ships. The school's training classrooms have functioning assemblies and systems from various ships, navigational instruments and radio equipment. Such experienced instructors as school director Iosif Leont'yevich Pozdnyakevich, for example help the young men master all of this.

It was not a simple or a rapid process, of course, whereby the naval school "on land" gained prestige and popularity. Everything had to be started from scratch, after all. Hero of the Soviet Union Major General Leonid Pavlovich Tikhmyanov, former chairman of the oblast DOSAAF committee, put so much effort and energy into this project. At his initiative enterprise Komsomol committees scheduled special volunteer workdays on Saturdays and Sundays for constructing the buildings and making the pool. Naval veterans were called upon to help build the school, and close links were established with seamen on the missile cruiser "Varyag," which is sponsored by the Tula Komsomol.

I began my article with the Tula Naval School, because working ties and mutual understanding between the oblast Komsomol committee and the Komsomol committees of the primary organizations were demonstrated in the best possible way in the process of creating it.

Let me give the following example. For a long time the Tula people, armorers since ancient times, lagged behind in the rifle training of predraft youth. What was the cause? There were no rifle ranges in many rural rayons and cities in the oblast. We discussed this more than once in the Komsomol obkom. We came up with the idea of attempting to build rifle ranges in all the oblast rayons ourselves. How could we organize the Komsomol members and the youth? We scheduled talks with demonstrations by riflemen in Tula. We invited the Komsomol activists. We suggested that each of them tell about what they had seen at the enterprise, on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In addition, we held a special seminar for farm, plant and establishment leaders. And the majority of them understood the importance of the project and became our allies. The Komsomol committees were provided with material assistance, and thousands of enthusiasts turned out for the construction work. What was the result? Visit Shchekino, Bogorodnitsk or the settlement of Zaokskiy. Previously there was not a single rated rifleman there. Now there are hundreds.

The quality of training for predraft youth is determined not by the material base of the technical sports clubs and schools alone, of course. It depends perhaps to an equal degree upon their leaders and instructors. I must tell you about Colonel Aleksandr Petrovich Tel'nov, head of the DOSAAF committee of Tula's Tsentral'nyy Rayon. He has been able to instill a liking for the military occupations in many school children. Last year alone 116 of his students submitted applications to military schools.

We are especially proud of the Tula Aerosports Club imeni twice Hero of the Soviet Union B. F. Safonov, a famous pilot. The club is now 50 years old, and the Lenin Komsomol has sponsored it all these years. In accordance with a fine tradition the very best of the young people are referred to the school by the Komsomol obkom. The cadets, future pilots and paratroopers have examples to follow there. They receive their first lessons from such people as Hero of the Soviet Union A. A. Rogozhin and from Lidiya Semenovna Leonova, absolute champion of the world, Europe and the USSR in aerobatics. The club's graduates become excellent specialists.

Defense sports clubs have functioned throughout the oblast for several years now. It is well known that they have long served as unique schools for reeducating problem adolescents. We understand what an important job this is. We therefore send the best instructors and Komsomol workers to the camps. Trust, a sense of responsibility and honor constitute the type of relationships existing between teachers and wards. Last year alone, following the summer assemblies, the names of around 200 youths were removed from the lists of inspectorates for juvenile affairs.

I have before me letters addressed to the DOSAAF obkom and the Komsomol obkom. They are all from commanders of military units and ships, from places nearby and places a long way from Tula. They contain expressions of gratitude for the training of Komsomol members for the service.

At Ul'yanovsk Maritime School

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Col F. Nikiforov: "Getting Them Used to the Sea--In the DOSAAF Organizations"]

[Text] The DOSAAF Naval School in Ul'yanovsk prepares electricians with overall training for the navy. According to commentaries from ship and unit commanders, the school's graduates demonstrate good special training and fulfill their military duty in a worthy manner.

The school is directed by Sergey Ivanovich Kurzin, Petty Officer First Class and former Pacific Ocean seaman. As chief boatswain's mate on a minesweeper, he took part in combat minesweeping operations more than once. Those times are recalled by the Ushakov and Nakhimov medals awarded to Kurzin. The Order of the Labor Red Banner was added to them in May of this year.

We went from one training auditorium to another. The classrooms were empty at the time. One training year had ended, and the next had not begun. Everything was in readiness to receive the new group of cadets, however.

Colonel (reserve) A. Danilov, the school's deputy chief for production training matters, switched on mock-ups, instruments and assemblies. Everything--from the movie projectors tucked away in niches to the automatic blinds on the windows--functioned smoothly. I already knew that almost all of it had been made by the instructors, production training masters and cadets themselves.

"We attempted to create a training facility," Anatoliy Makarovich Danilov explained, "which would not only help the cadets to learn the secrets of the equipment, but would also get them used to exemplary order. To naval order," he concluded with a smile.

I have had the opportunity to visit some combat ships. I do in fact find common features in the equipment and maintenance of the premises at the school and on a ship. There is the same economic use of space. The same neatness, cleanliness and aesthetic tastes. Most importantly, I see the same reliability of every device, its constant readiness to perform.

Three years ago, when the new school building was still under construction, the communists (there are nine) devoted a party meeting to the training facility. They thoroughly discussed the matter of outfitting the training auditoriums, incorporating the latest achievements in methods.

Composite teams were formed. Each of them found the job to its liking. A good example was set by Lieutenant Colonel (retired) S. Teytel'man, secretary of the party organization. Engineer-Captain 2d Rank (reserve) V. Oleshkevich, Senior

Lieutenant (reserve) Yu. Yurusov and Lieutenant (reserve) M. Miridonov, former second-in-command on a large freezer/trawler, worked with enthusiasm.

It was not all smooth and easy, of course. There were sometimes conflicts of opinion. At one time the specialists' views differed so greatly that the head of the school had to interfere. Those arguments are recalled with a smile today: The training facility, which embodies many interesting technological concepts, is the pride of all.

The school has received a great deal of assistance from the Ul'yanovsk Guards Higher Tank Command School imeni V. I. Lenin, including help in outfitting the training facilities.

Reserve officers P. Saukov-Lurikh, M. Marinnikov and A. Danilov, and retired officer S. Teytel'man, instructors and production training masters, have served at the school. With their work in the DOSAAF training organization they bring the spirit of a VUZ to the training and indoctrination of the predraft youth. This is particularly evident in the work of the subject commissions headed by communists M. Marinnikov and P. Saukov-Lurikh. It constantly summarizes the accumulated know-how and publicizes innovations in teaching and the achievements of other schools of the defense Society.

The school's instructors and masters are experienced people, ideologically mature, who love working with the youth. They are strict with the young people and with themselves. It has become the normal thing at the school for the communists to make reports at party group meetings, and the trade union members--to their comrades. And uncompleted tasks and unutilized reserves are always in the focus of attention.

On the first floor of the school one's attention is taken by a hydroplane, a sort of monument to sports glory. Many-time national champion and international master of sports K. Martishchenko twice set speed records in this hydroplane.

Another one of the naval school's tasks consists in drawing the youth into water sports activities. The sections for motorized water sports, model shipbuilding, sailing and the naval multiple event draw the young workers and students like magnets. As they overcome speeds and learn the art of rowing and handling sails, they at the same time acquire skill as joiners, fitters, painters and motor mechanics, and condition themselves physically.

"This is not even the most important thing," Sergey Ivanovich Kurzin verbalized his thoughts. "Where do you find people glad to take youths whose discipline 'suffers'? We willingly work with such young people, however. We teach them sports, polish up their character and instill in them the qualities required by the future fighting men."

Trainers at the school V. Sazont'yev and Ye. Zakharov, international sports master Ye. Stepanov, honored trainer of the RSFSR A. Barinov, former Baltic Sea seaman V. Terekhin and masters of sports N. Vinogradov and S. Popov have helped many adolescents find their place in life. A considerable number of their "god-children"

have linked their lives with the navy. Captain 3d Rank V. Nekrylov serves on a submarine, and Warrant Officer V. Petryayev is also a submariner. Like many others, they became familiar with the sea in Ul'yanovsk, at the DOSAAF school.

Since the two schools--sailing and the naval multiple event--were created for children and youth, dozens of sailing yachts, gay boats and cutters have taken to the expanses of the Volga on Sundays. Sergey Ivanovich Kurzín, however, stressed the fact that there are tens of times more people wanting to engage in the sports. This means that the aquatic station and its base absolutely must be expanded.

"It is not a simple matter," the chief of the school said. "It is absolutely essential, however. By means of and through these sports, after all, we are teaching the teenagers, helping them to find their calling."

...The plenipotentiary of the sea, they call the DOSAAF naval school at Ul'yanovsk. It prepares good specialists for the navy. It teaches and conditions the fighting men of tomorrow.

In Turkmen SSR

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 13 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by D. Shakhmardanov, deputy chairman of the Turkmenistan DOSAAF Central Committee: "A School for the Defense Aktiv"]

[Text] The party assigns an important role in the training of youth for military service to the DOSAAF organizations and requires that the defense society become an organization of all the Soviet people or at least a significant majority of the Soviet people.

DOSAAF organizations have achieved considerable success. This is indicated, among other things, by the large changes which have occurred in our republic's defense society. In March of 1928, when N. Aytakov, chairman of the Turkmenistan OSOAVIAKHIM [Society for Assistance to the Defense Aviation and Chemical Industry] Central Committee and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Central Executive Committee, opened the first republic OSOAVIAKHIM congress at the Red Army Center in Ashkhabad, our defense society had only 374 cells, 15 city and 2 rayon soviets, 3 district associations--in Chardzhou, Kerki and Tashauz--and only 25,000 members. The Turkmenistan DOSAAF now has a membership of more than 900,000 workers, kolkhoz workers, blue-collar workers, students and pupils, and 3,815 primary organizations, many of which have become real centers of mass defense work.

Quantity is not the most important thing in the work of the society, however. Now that the republic's DOSAAF has become a mass military-patriotic organization, the quality of training for the future fighting men has assumed prime importance. It can only be improved if we have a large active membership, who have a good knowledge of the peculiarities of mass defense work and military-patriotic indoctrination, who love our exciting but tedious job.

We therefore persistently seek new forms and methods for conducting mass defense work. Just in recent years this extremely important matter has been regularly discussed at plenums of the defense society's Central Committee, oblast, rayon and city committees, at conferences, seminars and meetings. We have carefully studied the criticisms and suggestions, studied and implemented the progressive know-how of the nation's best DOSAAF committees.

Using the experience of the Belorussian SSR DOSAAF organization, we opened the republic's first DOSAAF Center this year in Tashauz. It is a methods center for mass defense work and military-patriotic indoctrination. It is directed on a volunteer basis by Kemdadulla Sadullayevich Telegenov, a real enthusiast of mass defense work who has received all the DOSAAF awards. Seminars have already been conducted for the DOSAAF aktiv, methodological recommendations have been prepared and sent to the primary organizations, and lectures and reports have been presented.

The Tashauzskaya Oblast organization, winner of the socialist competition for the 10th five-year period, has not rested upon its accomplishments. It constantly seeks new reserves, in order to be not only the best and the first in the republic, but also to compete with the best DOSAAF organizations of the USSR in the struggle to place among the prize winners. Incidentally, the Tashauz DOSAAF members have everything they need to accomplish this. Suffice it to say that in recent years new DOSAAF complexes have been built in all the rayons except Tashauzskiy. In this respect our Tashauz DOSAAF members have left that of our capital--the Ashkhabad organization--far behind.

And now, the Tashauzskaya Oblast DOSAAF organization has once again been the first not only in the republic but in the nation as well to come up with a very useful initiative. A supernumerary school for the DOSAAF aktiv, a school for the mass training of organizers of patriotic and defense work, was opened in October at the Tashauz Automotive School.

The students at this school--the best trained students of the automotive school, who have an aptitude for public work--study there full time. This school does not require traditional material outlays or a physical training plant. The regular DOSAAF workers conduct classes there outside of training hours. Upon completing the special course on the specific features of DOSAAF work, each of the graduates receives a certificate.

The republic's DOSAAF Central Committee has approved the initiative of the Tashauz DOSAAF members and recommended that oblast committees set up supernumerary schools for the DOSAAF aktiv at all training institutions in 1982. This means that up to 1,000 people will be trained each year in the republic, people with a good understanding of the specific features of mass defense work and military-patriotic indoctrination.

11499

CSO: 1801/137

END